Every week you see Exclusive and realistic Pictures
WHERE? WEST END
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

For LATEST MARVELS in FILM PRODUCTION Come to the **WEST END** Telephone 3400.

VOL. V NO. 50 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daresalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies, and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Enjoy your evening at
A. VIANELLI'S
REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1917, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1911, and made between Mangalji Motiram the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad the mortgagee of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331, 551 New Nos. 4053, 4434 Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, and Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos De Sa and Clara Maria De Silva, on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation, and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, at their office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1917.

SUITS! SUITS!! SUITS!!!

Just arrived new stock of Cashmere and Flannel for present season's wear.

An earnest trial is respectfully solicited.

VULLEY & SONS,
Tailors Shirts & Breeches Maker
MEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vfv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Crean Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Re. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOW TO MAKE MONEY at the Races. Send 8 annas stamp to WALEY HOPE, Post Box 411, Bombay. A genuine advertisement. 7181

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

LAW EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK (Hindu) smart at Court work and used to drafting, required immediately for Solicitors Office in Bombay.—Apply Box No. 602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7172

LAW EXPERIENCED COSTS CLERK required immediately for European Solicitors Office in Bombay. Apply Box No. 601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7171

SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST with sound knowledge of English and good accurate speed, required immediately for European Solicitors' Office in Bombay. Apply Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7173

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED by English Lady, young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN, 23, seeks engagement as COMPANION or SECRETARY to lady or gentleman of Indian nationality. Apply to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7159

WANTED—A temporary BAILIFF & CLERK on Rs. 30 p. m. One who writes a good hand and knows typewriting will be preferred. Apply to the DEPUTY SHERIFF, Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay. 7184

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN or a retired good servant to join as a sleeping partner in a profitable and easy business, with a capital of about twenty thousand rupees. Likely profits over 25 per cent. If preferred the amount may be given as a loan on interest with good Security. Apply to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7174

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD-MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work. Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.

Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most fashionable forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—HINDOO COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to S. P. GHANDHI & SONS, 6, Princess Street, Bombay. 7170

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

WORLD'S BEST QUALITY—Paints and Varnishes of the famous Thomas Parsons and Son's to be had from K. & S. MOTOR Co., Bombay. Apply for rates and particulars. 7169

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Owner leaving India, B. E. G. DOLLET. During Bombay Racing Season, started 8 times, won thrice, third twice.

For particulars apply to:—

T. REDFERN, Trainer,
C/o Mr. J. H. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S.,
Byculla.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation, from 1st April, ground floor Orient Building, Central Block, two separate entrances, Bedrooms on West.

S. R. SUBEDAR,
7183 16, Apollo Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—GODOWN at Musjid Siding Road, No. 80, close to Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock. The property belongs to Farbenfabriken, Bayer & Co., Ltd., and stands on Port Trust land held under fifty years' lease, dated 1st October, 1881. The area of the land is 1,091 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and the rent payable to the Port Trust amounts to Rs. 181-14-3 per mensem. Property tax payable as assessed by the Municipality. A monthly rent of Rs. 600 is received at present. Copy of the lease can be inspected at the undersigned's office during office hours. Offers in sealed covers superscribed with the words "Godown Offer" will be received by the undersigned up to 10th March, 1917, 6 p.m. Payment to be made within two months of acceptance of offer and Rs. 2,000 to be paid as earnest money on the date of acceptance. Right is reserved to refuse any offer without assigning any reason.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.

Canada Building, Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 24th February, 1917. 7179

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. (Five per cent) per annum free of Income Tax has been declared for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, and will be payable from 19th March, 1917. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be closed from 10th to 17th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1917. 7178

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of two experts are required to investigate into the medicinal properties of indigenous plants and drugs obtained in the Gwalior State. Those possessing a requisite knowledge, should apply to the U/S, stating terms, qualifications, age and nationality.

W. G. NADKARNI,
Major,
Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
7161 Gwalior State.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED 2ND OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

THE permanent incumbent has just proceeded on two years leave and a substitute is required. Pay now offered is Rs. 300 a month with free quarters, lights and uniform. If the vacancy becomes permanent and appointee is confirmed, pay will be Rs. 300 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 350.

The Fire Brigade Staff consists of 3 European officers, 2 Foremen, 8 Leading firemen and 75 Indian drivers, firemen and menials. All engines are mechanically propelled.

Applicants should state their age, height, nationality, present employment, address, qualifications, and previous Fire Brigade or Engineering experience, accompanied by testimonials.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer appointed by the Municipality and conform to the rules and regulations in force for Municipal employees in Rangoon.

Applications superscribed "Application for Second Officer Fire Brigade" should be sent to the undersigned and should reach him not later than March 1st.

G. LEE TUPPEN, A.M.I. Mech. E.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade Rangoon.

January, 1917. 6932

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SCHEME adopted by the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for the issue of the new Ordinary and Deferred Shares in the capital of the Company.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 23rd March, 1917, inclusive, and a statement prepared showing (a) the names of existing shareholders as on the 28th February, 1917: (b) their holdings on that date of Ordinary and Deferred shares respectively in the existing capital of the Company; and (c) the number of whole new ordinary and deferred shares and/or fractional coupons (if any) respectively to which they would be entitled under the scheme which has already been communicated to the shareholders, that is to say:—

(1) A Holder of existing Ordinary Shares will be entitled to an allotment of new Ordinary Shares in the proportion of three-fourths of a new Ordinary Share to one existing Ordinary Share.

(2) He will also be entitled to an allotment of New Deferred shares in the proportion of one-tenth of a new Deferred share to one new Ordinary share allotted to him, or in the event of his holding of existing Ordinary shares entitling him to an allotment of less than one new Ordinary share, to a proportionate allotment in respect thereof in coupons of new Deferred shares.

(3) A holder of existing Deferred shares will be entitled to an allotment of new Deferred shares in the proportion of one half of a new Deferred share to one existing Deferred share.

When the above mentioned statement is ready a Circular letter will be sent to the shareholders informing them of their several rights to participate in the new Ordinary and Deferred shares respectively, as ascertained by the said statement, and setting out the following conditions of the issue.

Applications for the new shares of both denominations, accompanied by the required application and allotment moneys, must be received by the Agents of the Company on or before the 15th August 1917.

Applications must be made on the form which will accompany the Circular letter.

Those shareholders who do not make their applications in due form and forward them to the Company's Agents with the required application and allotment moneys so that they are received on or before the 15th August 1917, will forfeit their right to participate in the new issue of shares.

Shareholders will be at liberty to renounce the allotments to which they are entitled under the before mentioned Scheme in favour of any other person, provided they fill up and sign the required form of Renunciation and that the persons in whose favour they renounce sign the required form of Acceptance. Form of Renunciation and Acceptance will accompany the Circular.

Any shares of either denomination unapplied for on the 16th August 1917 will be disposed of by the Directors, as they may think proper in the interests of the Company.

The application and allotment moneys to be forwarded with the applications will be as follows:—

(a) On each whole new Ordinary share, the sum of Rs. 15 (Rupees Fifteen).

(b) On each whole new Deferred share, the sum of Rs. 120 (Rupees one hundred and twenty) of which Rs. 10 (Rupees ten) will be on account of the par value of the share, and Rs. 110 (Rupees one hundred and ten) on account of the premium of Rs. 370 (Rupees three hundred and seventy) on each share.

The application and allotment moneys of those shareholders who are entitled to fractional allotments will be in a proportion to the above.

Temporary receipts will be issued to applicants for the new shares as soon as practicable after the 15th August, 1917.

When the number of shares to which a shareholder is entitled necessitates a fractional allotment (but not otherwise) temporary bearer coupons for fractions of shares will be issued in the case of the new Ordinary shares the temporary bearer coupons will be for one-fourth of a share each coupon; in the case of the new Deferred shares the temporary bearer coupons will be for one-fortieth of a share each coupon.

Thus if a shareholder holds ten existing Ordinary shares, he will receive one receipt for seven whole new Ordinary shares, two coupons each for one-fourth of a new Ordinary share and thirty coupons each for one-fortieth of a new Deferred share.

Holders of fractional coupons in respect of shares of either denomination must make up complete shares before 1st January, 1916.

The coupons for fractions of shares will be bearer coupons, but will not be transferable in the Company's Register, unless sufficient in number for conversion into whole shares.

No new shares of either denomination will be accepted for transfer before the 31st August, 1917.

Further calls in respect of the new Ordinary shares and the new Deferred shares, with the premium on the latter, will be made by the Board from time to time, but not less than three months' previous notice will be given of each call, and no call in respect of Ordinary shares will exceed Rs. 15 per share, or in respect of Deferred shares, and the balance of premium thereon, will exceed Rs. 70 per share.

The new Ordinary and Deferred shares will not rank for dividend until after the 30th June, 1921; that is to say, the holders of such shares will not be entitled to participate in any profits of the Company earned prior to the first July, 1921.

All existing Ordinary and Deferred shares transferred after the 28th February, 1917, will be without rights to participate in the new issue, which rights will remain with the parties whose names are on the Register on the 28th February as the holders of the shares on that date.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1917.

By order of the Board,
TATA, SONS & COMPANY,
Agents,

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
7153

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MOYORI MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 548 of 1916.

SUNDERLAL MANEKLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, and carrying on business as a coal merchant, under the name and style of Vakil Brothers ..... Plaintiff

v.

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA BALARAM & Co., a firm, carrying on business as Contractors at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 15th day of January, 1917, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, etc., with the buildings thereon, situate on the North side of Second Peerkhan Lane, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 43 of the Nagpada Estate in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which is computed to contain 727 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a service passage and beyond that by Plots Nos. 34-35, on or towards the South by Second Peerkhan Street, on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 42 and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by Plot No. 44, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3692 and 3694 and which said piece of land and buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3649-3650 and 3652, Street Nos. 46-54-56-60-66-70 and Ward Nos. 3681-3682, Street Nos. 11-12, Second Peerkhan Street.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 19th day of March, 1917, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1917.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
7176 Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MORESHWAR VINAIKRAO has contracted with our clients, Messrs. JIVRAJ SHAMJI and DAYAL SHAMJI, for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhasker Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4994 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4564 and 4565 and Street Nos. 4 and 5 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 101, New No. A/841, Old Survey No. 291 and New Survey No. 2/422 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Raghavji Ebji, on or towards the West by the Oart of Balkrishna Bhiwraj Nakhwa, on or towards the North by the property of Dyaneshwar Vinaikrao and on or towards the South by the property of the purchasers and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1917.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
7177 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRIKAMDAS DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS TRIKAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, adopted son of the deceased abovenamed, a landlord, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 17th day of February, 1917.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI, RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
7180 Petitioner's Attorneys.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules, no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O., Dept. B 2, Bengal.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. MOHANJI PRANJIVANDAS GANJAWALA, the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate at Northbrook Street outside the Fort in the City and Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 776, New No. 7944, Old Survey No. 1/347 and New Survey No. 5067, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7782 and Street Nos. 150-152 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Portuguese or Northbrook Street on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Marwadi Mulchand Rattonji and on or towards the South by the property of Kumbhar Vella Bhima.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1917.

JAMSEDJI, RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
7185 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"THE IDEAL FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT"
"Vide Press"

Continued Triumph
OF
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

The most Phenomenal Success ever experienced in the annals of Amusement Enterprises in Bombay.

ALWAYS NEW SENSATIONS

TO-DAY AT 5-30 AND 9-30.

A COLOSSAL PROGRAMME
OF
ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4/, Stalls Rs. 3/, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1, and annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.

BOX OFFICE OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.

OPPORTUNITY

MUST BE SEIZED AT ONCE.

Seen Pathe's Super-Series

"THE GRIP OF EVIL"

AND

Kalem's Series Serial

"THE SOCIAL PIRATES"?

Every Episode is a complete story and every story is interesting, instructive, restful and elevating.

Hurry up to-night to the

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time and Prices as usual.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
MISS VIVIAN
The greatest of all lady sharpshooters in her Sensational and Astounding Novelty Acts.
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The Popular star in a repertoire of new and up-to-date Songs.
Above Vaudeville Novelties will be intercepted by
A BRILLIANT LONDON Production
A THREE PART DRAMA:
THE COLDEN COBRA
A Tale of Indian Mystery Powerfully Portrayed
And
Our Special
KEYSTONE COMEDY.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL
(Late Edwards Theatre) Kalbadevi Road.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30. 8-0 & 10 p.m.
This week a very powerful War Drama
"NONE BUT THE BRAVE"
WITH
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28 0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18 0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80 0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18 0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14 0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12 0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12 0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	10 0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35 0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20 0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20 0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18 0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9 0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10 0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26 4
Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 0
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63 0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual, 2 Vols. 1915/16	0 0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7 0
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12 0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11 0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	0 0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 1915	15 12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15 12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13 0
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350 0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18 12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	0 0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	26 4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12 0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10 0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4 0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5 0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	0 0

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

which shows the pick of the world's masterpieces.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

"THE LIGHT (A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY)
(A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY) **THAT FAILED."**

Rudyard Kipling, India's own particular Genius, and one of the world's greatest writers and poets has at last been persuaded by PATHE to allow his dramatic masterpiece

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

which have been read and seen and played by millions all over the world to be produced on the screen.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAY HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 9-45 ! TO-NIGHT 9-45 ! ! TO-NIGHT 9-45 !!!

And every evening at 9-45 p.m.—For few nights only.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents WOLSELY CHARLES Co.

"THE SCAMPS"

In the Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.
New Music : Original Songs : Rollicking Fun : Up-to-date Burlesques.
Half Price Matinee Next Sunday at 6-30 p.m. Plans at ROSE & Co.

EVERY ENENING AT 6-30, Pathes beautifully coloured Masterpiece
" THE KING OF THE AIR."
A superb drama of Aviation Science featuring
MDSLLE. ROBINNE AND PAUL CAPELLANI.

EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tel you to get Batliwalla's ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness,early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FOR Re. I
100 visiting cards and one Calendar FREE.

We undertake to supply the above cards of good white ivory quality with your name neatly printed thereon upto the end of this month.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
Elphinstone Circle,
NEXT TO KEMP & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY.
TEL. No. 2730.

RUBBER STAMP
Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

EAST & WEST ELECTRIC Co.
ELECTRICIANS AND CONTRACTORS.
Stock of Fancy Electric Fittings and other accessories, always on hand. Undertake Bunglow and Factory, Wiring and temporary illuminations. Charges Moderate.
Estimate Free *Workmanship guaranteed.*
32, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 26.

A few falls of rain are reported from Assam, Lower Bengal, Orissa and east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh two inches, Silchar one, Chittagong three, Raipur and Chanda one-quarter. The temperature is lower than usual in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in north-east India and Upper Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 11 a.m. 9 p m 4 p m and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.808 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.8 "
Dew Point	64.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.673 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum.....do.....	70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ESE,ENE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	152 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBA

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	26	m 1	59	28	6	26	m 8	13	15 4
		2	48a	27	8		8	23a	18 10
Tues.	27	m 2	37	27	2	27	m 8	54	16 4
		3	40a	26	6		9	15a	20 3
Wed.	28	m 3	17	25	9	28	m 9	39	17 5
	Mar.	4	42a	25	4	Mar	10	16a	21 7
Thur.	1	m 4	5	24	5	1	m 10	35	18 6
		6	13a	24	7				
Fri.	2	m 5	8	23	4	2	m 0	45	22 3
		8	22a	24	9		0	4a	19 2
Sat.	3	m 6	58	22	11	3	m 2	45	21 8
		9	26a	25	5		1	40a	19 3
Sun.	4	m 8	46	23	4	4	m 3	35	20 10
		10	3a	26	1		2	41a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 26 (Monday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 43m.
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 43m.
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 44m.
Mar. 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 45m.
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,, 6h. 45m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan. 30th	6h.	31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb. 7th	8h.	58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, 15th	7h.	23.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect except in lower Sind; day temperature is also below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.27in. of rain and Raipur 0.26in. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in South Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the Peninsula have given fairly general rain in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces. Temperature is in defect in the central parts of the country and in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the Madras Deccan and South Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 26th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp- in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp- in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Feb.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	87.8	70.1	45	..	3.05	0.22
Do (Feb.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB						
Multan ..	80.3	49.9	42	..	0.23	—0.88
Rawalpindi ..	73.5	37.4	36	..	0.72	—5.28
Lahore ..	78.1	44.3	55	..	0.12	—2.33
Hissar ..	78.7	44.9	29	..	0.57	—1.07
Ambala ..	78.7	46.1	54	..	0.45	—1.44
Delhi ..	77.1	54.2	93	..	0.85	—1.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	79.1	51.7	34	..	0.46	—0.85
Mainpuri ..	78.9	49.1	51	..	1.61	—0.38
Jhansi ..	81.3	49.6	38	..	2.14	0.67
Cawnpore ..	79.0	52.1	45	..	3.87	2.14
Allahabad ..	80.5	50.9	32	..	3.01	1.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	86.1	47.6	60	..	0.09	—0.75
Xarachi ..	78.9	63.0	84	..	0.18	—1.01
Ajmer ..	78.2	48.3	39	..	0	—1.09
Jaipore ..	80.5	47.7	31	..	0.41	—0.69
Kotah ..	82	0	53.6	31	..	0.12
Mount Abu ..	68.5	53.2	16	..	0.41	—0.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85.4	50.7	67	..	0.53	0.15
Dwarka ..	79.3	63.0	74	..	0	—0.62
Veraval ..	85.6	57.5	29	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot ..	88.1	47.9	29	..	0.02	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para ..	87.8	51.4	39	..	0	—0.45
Surat ..	90.5	57.3	66	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad ..	92.1	59.2	17	..	1.04	0.71
Deesa ..	89.9	48.9	25	..	1.15	0.69
Neemuch ..	80.2	45.1	46	..	1.13	0.42
Indore ..	82.1	49.1	21	..	1.76	0.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	79.9	47.5	48	..	5.23	3.09
Saugor ..	79.6	53.0	23	..	3.06	1.14
Hoshangabad ..	83.1	50.0	57	..	4.66	3.13
Khandawa ..	87.2	51.7	33	..	1.68	0.64
Akola ..	90.6	52.5	39	..	4.67	3.09
Amraoti ..	89.3	63.3	19	..	4.11	2.40
Nagpur ..	85.9	56.9	32	..	5.67	3.68
Chanda ..	89.1	61.4	62	0.27	4.91	3.17
Raipur ..	81.0	59.6	53	0.26	6.18	4.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.2	68.3	65	..	2.40	1.83
Ratnag r ..	81.9	66.9	64	..	8.65	7.96
Marmugao ..	82.5	69.2	88	..	5.50	4.31
Karwar ..	82.5	63.6	92	..	9.68	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.9	49.6	28	..	1.65	0.82
Ahmednagar ..	86.6	53.2	25	..	0.81	0.81
Poona ..	88.4	52.9	60	..	2.95	1.83
Sholapur ..	92.4	59.6	41	..	9.16	7.65
Bijapur ..	90.6	60.2	32	..	9.80	8.57
Belgaum ..	83.2	48.4	54	..	11.56	9.62
Aurangabad ..	88.5	58.1	31	..	2.05	0.85
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.9	66.5	54	..	3.21	1.98
Hyderabad ..	90.7	63.2	51	..	3.99	2.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	87.0	70.1	71	..	6.27	2.90
Calicut ..	87.2	73.7	72	..	6.20	—0.21
Cochin ..	89.7	77.2	76	..	5.64	—3.63
Colombo ..	83.2	72.5	98	..	17.14	—6.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	88.1	68.8	91	..	11.00	4.34
Bellary ..	92.5	68.5	72	..	5.73	3.46
Cuddapah ..	96.7	71.7	55	..	4.87	0.07
Madras ..	85.5	69.4	80	..	18.52	—1.74
Bangalore ..	88.1	63.7	67	..	11.10	7.35
Coimbatore ..	92.5	67.2	80	..	7.28	1.96
Trichinopoly ..	95.7	67.5	73	..	3.38	—5.46
Nagapatam ..	85.9	66.9	83	..	16.40	—12.74

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th February 1917 was 30.029 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

AYURVEDIC EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 25.

The Ayurvedic Exhibition was opened on Saturday evening at Poona in the Kikabhai Mansions by Pandit D. Gopalacharlu. His Holiness Bodhanand of Virupaksa Mutt, Messrs. Tilak, Kelkar, Settoor, Ram Narayan and Rao Bahadur Deshpande and and more than two hundred prominent vaidyas were present.

Mr. Shastri, the energetic Secretary of the Sammelan, made an introductory speech, in the course of which he dealt with the origin, and development of the exhibition and the difficulties that occurred in arranging it.

Pandit Gopalacharlu then made an eloquent speech in Sanskrit describing Ayurveda and deploring the importing into India of the medicines of foreign countries in spite of their abundance in this country.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya and Mr. Tilak, also made some remarks and the assembly adjourned.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Saturday, Feb. 24th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,715,000
American Visible Supply	313,000
East Indian , ,, ...	207,000
American ,, ,, ...	3,837,000
Other ,, ,, ...	77,000
Total Sales'	43,000
East Indian Sales..	500
Total Speculation	4,000
,, Export'	4,000
East Indian	..
,, ,, Stock	28,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,100
,, ,, Actual Export	600
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	300
American Affort	130,000
East Indian Affort	19,000
Total Afloat'	259,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 24th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Brita n	6,000
,, ,, to Continent..	..
Futures at New York March	16.28+16
,, ,, May	16.30+9
Spot Cotton at New York	16.45+15
,, ,, New Orleans	Nominal
Futures at New Orleans March	16.05+.5
,, ,, May..	15.05+.6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.40
Silver Commercial Bars	77½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 24th:

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quieter.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
,, ,, 6 ,, ...	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	52½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	42
Indian Stock 3½ %Sterling Loan	83½
Government Securities 3%..	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.50

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	84½
4½% 1925—1945	90

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 24th.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Afloat	89/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Jan.-Feb. quoted but not offered	96
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpor e416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Quoted	97
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nearest Value	114
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Nearest Value ..	114
Tone—Firm.	
London, Feb. 23rd.	
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers not offered	110
London, Feb. 24th.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	146
Standard Copper G.M.G. Nominal	£139½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal —Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar. ..	22/9
do. do, Karachi Feb. Mar. ..	22/10
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar. ..	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	3/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers Dull	3/2½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

M. G. Good Broach opened at Colaba steady at Rs. 388/4. Market declined to Rs. 387/8 on Jobbers' selling and limited demand. There is very little doing in other qualities. Ready Cotton is quiet.

Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach 387/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal 281/2.
M. G. Khamgaum Akola 361/2.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.
Bombay, Feb. 26th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Breach,	Good M.G.	..	388	..
Breach,	Fine M.G.	396	393	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	281/2	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	291	..	290/00
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	290/00
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	290/00
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	362	..	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	350/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	355/80
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	365/80
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	365/85
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	350	..	335/45
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	322	..	305/15
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	300/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	335/45
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	400/20
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar	Good Oct	..	..	..
Coempta,	Good M G	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Sentrasis at fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th February, 1917, 5-30 p m

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	302	294	284	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	291	281	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	303	295	285	..	Ready
	..	293	281	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	348	322	..	Ready
	..	350	324	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) G S	..	..	340	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) G S	..	..	363	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Pair-Staple.)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg. Karanja(M.G.)	..	358	340	..	Ready
	..	361	343	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	356	338	..	Ready
	..	358	340	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum	..	360	342	..	Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	362	344	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	365	347	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	367	349	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Kampti (M.G.)	..	373	356	..	Ready
Wardna H'ghat (M.G.)	..	370	352	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (	..	374	356	..	Ready
	..	372	354	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Wadhwa	..	395	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
H.G.	..	391	..	387	1/25th Apl. 17
Matura	..	405	390	..	Ready
	..	395	380	..	Ready
Bhagalko pur (M.	..	345	335	..	Ready
	..	342	334	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Sawgd. Dharwa	..	..	..	400	April/May 17
	..	..	..	404	April/Maq 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	390	May/June 17
Compts (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	412	April/May 17
	..	..	..	414	April/May 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 25th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80'	45 0 0	6 11 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	45 0 0	6 11 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 8 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore' ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 14 0	9 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 8 0	8 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	9 4 0
,, Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	8 12 0
,, Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	8 12 0
,, Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	34 0 0	5 5 0
Arandia	37 0 0	....
Forward	Rs. a p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 4 9	
Linseed, May	9 14 0	
,, Sept.	10 8 0	

BULLION.

Feb. 26.

Silver market is steady as China Exchanges are steady and the local market has advanced by about ten annas.

English Bar Gold, 25-8 nominal.
Shield Sovereign, 16-6.
Dragon, 15-13.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 90-14.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 91-6.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 91-10.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged with little business passing.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' Sight Francs, 194½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, 166½.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 254.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 66.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80 nominal.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares opened steady with a fair amount of business passing and there was little rise all round. Other Industrials were steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,447/8 to 1,457/8, Madhavjees from 1,535 to 1,550.

Fazulbhoys were steady at 612/8, Simplex at 630, Nagpur at 2,155, Crescents at 195, Swadeshis at 1,660, Indian Bleaching at 255, Indore Malwa at 335, Pearls at 435. Alcock Ashdown at 917/8, Ahmedabad Advance at 820, Bombay United at 670, Bombay Tramway at 305, Bombay Steam at 255, Tata Hydro at 1,075, Davids at 442/8.

Tata Iron Ordinarys at 217/8, Ex-right, and 262/8, Cum-dividend, Deferreds at 880.

Katni Ordinaries at 940, Deferred at 800. Shivrajpurs at 37/8, Central India Mining at 43, Currimbhoy at 307/8.

The closing tone of the market was steady.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated the 25th ultimo, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England Gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £502,145 as compared with last week's return.

"The Times" under date of 20th January, 1917, announced that the Board of Trade had authorized the distribution of certain quantities of gold for the Pottery industry under the following conditions:—The said gold must be employed directly and exclusively for the decoration of pottery ware intended for export from Great Britain, and in no case must it be used in connection with pottery in Great Britain. The amount required for this purpose is small.

A Reuter telegram from Delhi on Friday last stated that the Government have announced their intention to sell gold bullion weekly as from 18th January through the Bank of Bombay. The Government reserve their discretion regarding the amount, but anticipate that the value sold will average half a million sterling.

SILVER.

The cessation of sales from China, and the paucity of supplies from America have imparted considerable steadiness to the market. At one time the entry of Indian Bazaar buyers to cover bear sales, caused an apprehension that, on so starved a market, the price might be forced up considerably, but when 37¼d. was reached on the 22nd instant, competition eased off. This quotation is 1/8d. higher than any recorded during the war and a fresh record since 1893.

The issue of a sterling loan in India may attract some rupees out of circulation into the Treasury. It will be interesting to see whether sales of gold, as foreshadowed by the announcement to which reference has been already made, will have any effect upon the Indian Currency figures.

On the 8th December the following enactment was made in Hongkong:—"Rule 37: No person shall export without the special permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports or attempt to export, or procure for the purpose of exportation, any Silver Dollars or Silver Bullion."

The Metal Bulletin under date of the 23rd January states:—"The United States Silver production last year, according to the preliminary figures issued by the Washington Mint, was 72,883,748 ounces. No statistics relating to the Mexican output have been available for some time past, but it is obvious that there has been a very large falling off in that direction."

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars as compared with 3,300 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 20th January, 1917, consisted of about 23,400,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,700,000 dollars as compared with about 25,600,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,600,000 Dollars on 13th January, 1917.

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce standard:—

January 19, 36 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 20, 37 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 22, 37 1/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 23, 37 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 24, 37 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 25, 37 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average, 37.114.
Bank Rate, 5½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 9/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Th thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Amritsar- Patti Railway Company, Limited was held on Monday at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Directors' Report showed that the net receipts of the line for the year ended 30th September 1916, amounted to Rs. 3,52,840. Of this amount Rs. 90,000 being the estimated earnings for the last quarter of 1915, was credited to last year's Revenue Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,62,840 for the first nine months of 1916. To this has to be added the net receipts for the last three months of the year which are estimated approximately at Rs. 90,000 bringing the total net receipts up to Rs. 3,52,840.

The Directors declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum or Rs. 3-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, which absorbed Rs. 1,12,000 leaving Rs. 2,40,840. To this had to be added to the amount brought forward from last year and miscellaneous receipts and after deducting expenses, including Government's share of surplus profits for the year ended 30th September and estimated share to 31st December 1916, and interest to debenture-holders, there was a balance of Rs. 1,02,063 available for disposal which the Directors proposed to apply as follows:—1. Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December 1916 at the rate of 6¼ per cent per annum, less Income-Tax Rs. 1,00,000; 2. Bonus to Company's Office Clerks Rs 500; 3. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 1,563. Total Rs. 1,02,063.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman Mr. T. W. Birkett in his speech said:—I very much regret that the result of the year's working is comparatively speaking so poor. You will doubtless have noticed that whilst our coaching traffic has improved there has been a very serious decline in our earnings from the carriage of goods to which latter factor and the increase in income-tax the decrease in profits is due. In regard to this decline in goods earnings you will remember that when I addressed you last year I advised you that the temporary arrangement with the North Western Railway in respect of through traffic which was in force during 1913, 1914 and 1915 had been terminated by the Railway Board and it is the loss of this arrangement which has affected the results so severely as can be readily seen from a study of the figures given in the report. In 1912 prior to the arrangement I have just referred to gross earnings from goods traffic amounted to Rs. 66,903 and rose to more than 3 times that amount during the 3 years the arrangement was in force declining to Rs. 89,606 in the first year after its termination. I am sorry to say that nothing can be done to restore the arrangement which

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM TO A CASTE FEAST.

JUDGE ON A "MOST PREPOSTEROUS AND SCANDALOUS" CASE.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

DOONGERSI SOORJI AND VITHALDAS GOKULDAS, Plaintiffs vs. MANEKBAI, WIDOW OF PREMJI JIVAN, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, who belong to the Bhatia caste, on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Halai and Cutchi sections of the Bhatias, against a Bhatia widow praying that she might be compelled to give a feast to the members of the caste and make a present of a copper pot to each householder of the caste.

Mr. Moos with Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

The facts are shortly these:—One Premji Jivan died at Bombay in 1868 leaving a widow, who was the defendant in this case, and considerable moveable and immoveable property of the value of Rs. 3,25,000. He also left a will dated 30th January, 1868, whereby he appointed his widow, as executrix and his nephew, one Morarji and two others as executors of his will. The said will was proved and probate issued in November 1868, Premji's nephew died .. 1870 and his widow, had since then been in possession of the estate. By clause 4 of the will the deceased directed as follows:—"Should there be peace between the Halai and Cutchi sections of the Bhatia caste, the whole caste is to be feasted within the first twelve months and a present of a copper pot is to be made to each house. Therein from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 17,000 are to be expended." It was alleged by the plaintiffs that there was no peace between the two sections till 1905. In 1905, the two sections made peace and yet the defendant i.e., Premji's widow had not given a feast to them or the present of a copper pot according to the directions of her husband's will. The first plaintiff, therefore, as a member of the Halai Bhatia section of the caste and the second as a member of the Cutchi section of the cast on behalf of all others members of the cast filed the present suit claiming that the defendant be compelled to carry out her husband's directions contained in clause 4 of his will.

The defendant denied that there had been any peace between the two sections as alleged by the plaintiffs. Dissensions had, on the contrary, increased. Besides the testator's intructions appeared to be that his directions had to be carried out if within 12 months after his death, the two sections made peace. She also contended that the matter was *res Judicata*, and the suit was filed at the instigation of Jivraj Harjivan and Mathuradas Nathu, who bore ill will to her.

His Lordship stated it was one of the most preposterous and scandalous cases that ever came before the Court. The suit was filed 48 years after the date of the will and seemed either to have been due to a personal animosity towards the defendant or to the enterprise of some managing clerk. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

NOVEL END TO PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

WHOLE OF DISPUTED PROPERTY HANDED OVER TO WAR FUND,

(Before Justice Beaman.)

AMBATLAL PRANJIVANDAS THAKAR,—Plaintiff v. BALUBHAI T. DESAI & OTHERS,—Defendants.

This was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,880 and 1,502 tolas of silver deposited with defendants 1 & 2 in view of an intended arbitration in which defendants 1 and 2 had agreed to act as arbitrators, in reference to some partnership disputes between the fourth defendant and one Keshavlal Harakhji and Arjun Jugjivan who were not parties to the present suit. The proposed arbitration had fallen through and the plaintiff sued for the recovery of the property claming that the property belonged to him and that it was deposited on the understanding that if the arbitration fell through it was to be returned to him. The third defendant Mulji Harakhji claimed the property on the ground that it belonged to him

Mr. V. P. Vaidya and Jamnadas M. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the fist defendant.

Mr. M. J. Mehta and K. M. Munshi appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the fourth defendant.

After some evidence was led the parties came to terms. It was agreed that the whole property in suit should be handed over in the names of the parties and their attorneys to the war fund, the attorneys consenting to give up theirs out of pocket costs. The prothonotory was ordered to hand over the amount and the silver ornaments to the Secretary of the War Fund in the joint names of Amratlal Pranjivandas, Mulji Harakhji, Cursetji Gazdar, Messrs. Vachha and Co., Mr. N. C. Dalal, Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, his Lordship remarkinking that the names of these gentlemen would go down to posterity.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

54-16-1052-15.—Payne and Co., Burzor Framros R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co., Part heard.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co.

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v. Sakarchand Khushalchand & ors, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak & anr v. Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation & anr, Ard H D and Co., Bhai K and G.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1029-16.—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. H Pestonji & Co., a firm v Read and Campbell (Eastern) Ltd., Little and Co.

1261-16—N C Dalal Parashramrao Ramchandrarao Bhansaheb Patwardhan v Madhvendav Vasudeo Athalya.

1388-16.—Sham Madh H, Hossen Aboo widow & ors v. Bhawanidas Viramal & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

2-17.—Madh K & Ch, Messrs. Narrandas Vassuji & Co., a firm v. Maneeklal Sakharlal, Soonderdas & Co.

22-17.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Hoosein Mahomed Abde Rehman.

23-17.—Captain & V, Messrs. Bruel & Co., a firm v. Rai Bhowansing Bhandari, Little & Co.

793-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v. Masoodin Company.

992-16.—Chitnis M & K, Bhagwandas Keshavji & ors v. Raghowji Thoban & anr, Motichand & D.

1330-16.—Ard H D & Co., Ookerji Cawasji Oomrigar & ors v. Tuljaram Gokaldas.

1331-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sorabji Ookerji Oomrigar v. Tuljaram Gokuldas.

1354-16.—Motichand & D, A V Naval & Co. a firm v. Bhurawal Lalchand.

1366-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Jasrup Shrinath a firm v. Kamalaprasad Minalal.

26-17.—Vachha & Co., Khemraj Shrikishondas v. Mahaberprasad Asaram & ors.

36-17.—Pandia & Co., John Doming Kinny alias Quiny v. John Pascoal Kinny

45-17.—G B Pandya, Vinayek Pandurang Gothaskar v. Gajanan Chintaman Dev.

56-17.—Motichand & D, Purshottam Baboo & anr v. Luxmidas Gokaldas & ors.

63-17.—Mer K & Co., Goculdas Kanayalal v. Bhaktvarmal Jagatiya & ors

69-17.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. J H Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Dantatrao Khuchelchand a firm.

74-17.—Patell & Ez., Pestonji Dadabhoy Redshaw v. Hajee Chand Irak.

93-17.—Malvi H M & R, Narsingdas Mohanlal & ors v. Kalooram Parmanand & anr.

94-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Saik Adam Abdulali v. Abdualli alias Abedealli Ahmedji.

96-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Sukhanand Gurmakhrai v. Messrs. Rambellas Chiravewalla a firm.

103-17.—Vachha & Co., Shah Dhanaji Deepaji & Co., a firm v. Agarwalla Mahadev Bhagwan Newaiji, Purnanand & Co

105-17.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs. M M E Rupawalla & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Abdul Husein Mahomedally Madraswalla a firm.

111-17.—Dhand L & M, Messrs Khimaji Gujuji & Co., a firm v. Lalji Moorarji.

112-17.—Malvi H M & R, Velji Lakhamsey & anr v. Sayad Chand Sayad Umar, Shroff & Dinsha.

120-17.—Mulji & Tha, Dawood Bhamji Peermahomed v. Velji Liladhar & Co. a firm.

123-17.—Motichand & D, Harischandra Marcharam & anr v. Damanlal Purbhooram Gajjar.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1053-14.—Mulla & M, Matu J & M, Hursey Poonsey & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, Rust. & Gir, Moti D & D.

721-16.—Captain & V, Ebrahim Haji Ahmed v. Haji Ismail Salif Mahomed & ors, Ard H D & Co.

413-16.—Nadirsha & D, Chandabai Bavabai Bajuji Malwan & anr. v. Dhankes Babligaoker, Ard H D & Co.

1113-16.—Soonderdas & Co., Bai Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla & Mulla.

1029-15.—Wadia G & Co., B Campbell & Co. a firm v. Narmadashanker Hurjiwan & ors, Purnanand & Co., Hiralal & Co., Edg G W & Co.

594-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Pank Ltd (in Liqn.) v. Goswami Shri Pradamalalji Murlidharji Maharaj, Mehta D & L.

1033-16.—F P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Esmail, Motichand & D

765-14.—Matu J & M, Valley Mahomed Oomer & anr v. H H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Agakhan, G.C.S.I., Payne & Co.

216-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Cement Coy, Ltd. v. Lilladhar Pragji a firm, Ragh N & Co.

1253-16.—M B Chothia, Nakrabhai Juthabhai v. Ghellabhai Mahasakhram, Motichand & D.

1265-16.—Pandia & Co., Hormusji Nasserwanji Pestonjamas v. R M Vincent & Co. a firm, Jeh M & S, In person.

1287-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Girdharlal Jeysingh v. Messrs. Mahomed Haji Farid, Little & Co.

1310-16.—N C Dalal, Vithal Devji & Co. v. Kashinath Narayan Kangootker, Payne & Co.

1313-16.—Payne & Co., Allibhai Mehta v. Tullockchand Mamraj a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1380-16.—Un. P & P, Framroze Hormusji Major v. Cawasji Hormusji Davar, Khambatta & Co.

1306-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Bunmebai widow v. Amibai & anr, Mulji & Tha.
In the Division Court No 43.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN CHAMBES.)

O S 329-08.—Ragh N & Co., Thakubai widow v. Purshotam Narayen Vaidya & ors, Dik Dh & P, Chitnis M & K, Malvi H M & R.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

646-16.—Maneck D & Co., Dattatrya Trimback Jael v. The Western India Turf Club, Craegie B & C.

769-16.—Jehangir M & S, Oadabhoy Pestonji & Co., a firm v. Vallabhdas Devji, Mulji & Tha.

637-15.—Daph F & D, Ramrao Harischandra Mantri v. Kalidas Dayal Hirji & anr, Mehta D & L.

999-16.—Vachha & Co., Bai Moti & anr v Jiwan Hari & ors, Pandia & Co., Surjmal & Co.

1039-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Nandram Mulchand a firm v. Ladhuram Dhunraj & anr, Mer K & Co., Moti & D.

474-16.—Mattu J & M, The Nationall Financing & Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Joseph Baptista, Surajmal & Co.

891-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Lakhmidas Mathuradas v. Mathuradas Gordhandas.

798-16.—Ragh G & Co., Gordhandas Bhanji & Co., a firm v. Bai Premabai widow & anr, R D Bhimji & Co.

1105-14.—Amin & Desai, Rai Mani alias Premabai widow v. Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand & D.

734-12.—In person, The South India Mills Co., Ltd v. Raja Bahadur Sivlal Motilal, Merwanji & Co.

459-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ld. v. Anandiprasad Dube, Matu J & M.

860-14.—Jam R & D, Vithaldas Vanmalidas & ors v. Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, a firm, Matu J & M.
In the Division Court No. 40.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

543-16.—Mulji & Tha, Purshotamdas Kelabhai & anr v. Kamlabai wife of Anandrao Ramrao Talgade, Kanga & S, Part heard, 19-2-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

447-16—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malekatejar v C Vorhaid and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard.

657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhowji v Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D and D.

1037-16—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purnanand and Co.

S C Ct 483 18307-16—Dikshit Dh and P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v Furdoonji Jamaspji, Pandia and Co.

1223-15—Payne and Co, Niyamutullabai v Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Captain and V, Wadia G and Co, For postponement.

204-15—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Jethabhai Narsey and ors, Wadia G and Co, Mehta D and L.

1347-16—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Velji Natha and ors, Purnanand and Co, Wadia G and Co, Mehta D and L.

561-16—Payne and Co, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co a firm v Deokaran Nanji and ors, Captain and V, Pandia and Co, For postponement.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERUM.

P P No. 19-16.—In person, Laxmibai widow v. Kana Massingji & ors.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—
LONDON, Feb. 16.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. M. Armstrong, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. L. Calvert, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. P. Carroll, Dublins.
Lieut. R. J. Docking, Buffs.
Second-Lieut. G. G. Furness, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. D. I. Inglis, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Vale, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Wilson, Highland Lights.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P. A. Birk Irish Regt.
Captain J. B. Faber, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. H. L. Barnett, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. A. Davies, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Edwards, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Fisher, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. S. French, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Glover, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Griffiths, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Hands, Sherwoods.
Lieut. A. N. Nesbitt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. V. Puckridge, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. V. W. W. S. Purcell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Shepard, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut. E. Y. Speakman, Manchesters.
Captain C. R. Wetherall, Devons.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Williams, York and Lancs.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Barnicot, Lincolns.
Major J. M. Woolcombe, Devons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain T. Huffington, Yorkshires.
Captain J. C. McMillan, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. C. Misquith, Field Artillery.
Major J. J. Moyse, Bedfords.
Captain M. J. Savory, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Wentworth, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. V. H. Watney, Machine Gun Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. H W E Aidley, Field Artillery

WOUNDED.

Major E. Aldridge, Garrison Artillery.
Captain F. M. Becley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. B. Bostock, Northamptons.
Lieut' W. F. H. Chambers, Border Regt.
Captain A. H. Ernest, Medicals.
Captain H. S. Harriss, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Lyke, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut. W. Y. Moore, Welsh Regt.
Lieut. W. A. White, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Wilson, Welsh Regt.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. N. Cole, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. L. St. C. Read, Essex.

TOY TRADE CAPTURES.

QUEBEC ALARMS GERMAN MAKERS.

Sonneberg, the chief centre of the German toy industry, is in great alarm over the determination of Canada, England, Japan and other Allied countries to maintain their independence of German toys, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The annual report of the Sonneberg Chamber of Commerce sets forth that the German toy trade must count on an extremely uphill struggle to regain its pre-war position in world markets.

It is only two years since the Canadian toy industry, which belongs essentially to the province of Quebec, started to wrest the trade from the present enemies of civilisation, and during that time they have established the trade on rock foundations. Quebec toys are to be had throughout Canada. They are an improvement on the "made in Germany" specimens.

It is anticipated that Quebec toys will reach the European markets during the war.

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

Under the auspices of the above Circle, Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver a lecture this evening at 6-30 (S.T.) at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpaty (near Wilson College), on "Some Aspects of Modern English Literature." Mr. H. G. Bhabha M.A., will preside.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 24.

After disussing miscellaneous subjects the assembly closed last evening, when the members presented an address to the Dewan in which they requested him to convey their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to his Highness. They said they were all looking forward with enthusiasm to the auspicious event—his Highness' 60th birthday.

They complimented the Dewan on the recent appointment of a special officer to conduct an industrial survey of the State and the latest notification of the Government, giving practical effect to the scheme of their industrial regeneration and the impetus given to education. They hoped that a separate university for Travancore will become an accomplished fact in the near future.

They also wished a speedy victory to the Allies.

The Dewan then made a suitable reply and the assembly closed.

MEDICAL "QUACKS."

LORD RHONDDA PROMISES LEGISLATION.

Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, who was accompanied by Mr. Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary, received a deputation on Jan. 24, from a number of local authorities and medical bodies, who submitted their reasons for urging that unqualified practitioners should be prevented from undertaking the treatment of venereal diseases, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham said that it was essential that these diseases, to be perfectly treated, should be taken in hand in the early stages, and the association suggested that in order to protect the work of the local authorities quack advertisements should be suppressed and unqualified persons prevented from treating the cases.

MOST URGENT QUESTION.

Lord Rhondda, in reply, said that of all the matters that came before him he looked upon this as one of the most urgent and important questions which his Department had to deal with in the near future. Having taken that view, and having put their hands to the plough, there would be no turning back.

They would not expect him to commit the Government definitely that day to any particular form of legislation, but he thought he could give them the assurance that legislation would be required, and that it would probably be brought in by one of the Departments, probably by the Local Government Board, at a very early date.

It had been indicated what had been done by the local authorities to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and that was the first step The next step would be to bring in legislation to give full effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

PUBLICITY AND SECRECY.

"We want in this matter publicity and also secrecy." Lord Rhondda concluded. "We want every publicity given to the very serious and grave dangers of this secret scourge, and we want publicity given to the fact that treatment is to be given free. On the other hand, we want it to be equally well known that, at any rate at this stage, treatment will be given secretly."

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

ITS USE IN THE TEXTILE TRADE.

Colonel F. R. McConnell spoke on Jan. 30, on the decimal system in the textile industry at a meeting of the Lancashire section of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester. Mr. S. Watson presided.

In his address Colonel McConnell said he agreed with those who said that it was high time we decimalised weights and measures and the coinage, but he differentiated between the metric and decimal system. Already the textile industry had adopted the decimal system to a great extent. They did not hear of tons, hundredweights, and quarters in their trade, but had dropped to the simple unit of the pound. The penny, too, was now largely used as the unit in the price of cotton, as one result of a movement ten years ago. Practically all raw cotton was priced in pence, though they had not yet gone so far in regard to yarn.

Colonel McConnell showed tables illustrating in the taking of stocks a system which had been in regular use for many years in one place of business he had been connected with in which the unit was the penny. It had resulted in a great saving of labour and mental effort. In sending out statements of account there was a saving of one-third of the typewriting power. The Decimal Association recommended the decimalisation of the sovereign. The system which appealed to him as being better for the country as a whole, and especially the textile trade, was the decimalisation of the penny. A hundred pence was what was called an "empire"—any other name might be used. If as a textile trade, he said, they were to have the metric system and the decimalised sovereign with its extra cost of labour forced upon them, they ought to move at once and insist that a proper inquiry should be made into the respective methods of that system and of the decimalised English system before anything definite was done. If they had to swallow the metric system the metre ought to be one of 40 inches.—"Manchester Guardian."

IN GERMAN SLAVERY.

BELGIAN DEPORTEES' STORY.

The Belgian Government has come into possession of the declarations made by twenty workmen from Ghent who, says the "Manchester Guardian," after having been deported to the German front in France, were sent back to their homes completely exhausted and ill. These men, with others, were conveyed to Marles, in the North of France, towards the end of October. They detail the hardships and starvation of the journey. At Marles, when marched out to a building yard near the railway they refused to work. They pointed out that "in Ghent they had certified us we would be well cared for from the point of view of food and lodging, that we would work in Belgium, and that, moreover, we would have nothing to do with the war." The following days, Saturday and Sunday, they were left in peace. The declaration continues:—

On Monday, 30th October, at five o'clock, roll-call and to work. The tools were brought us by some twenty pioneer soldiers. We all declared that we were not ready to work for the reason that we were ill-eared for, that we were in France and not in Belgium, and that the work had a military purpose. Our commander, rather an affable man, begged us to work, otherwise we would have to suffer unhappy consequences.

"After that our commander went and informed the chief of the pioneers, who appeared on horseback, together with another officer. The officer ordered us to work. Again general refusal. Thereupon the two men on horseback rushed at us, whipped some of us, and pressed us back into a meadow close by. Soldiers have also kicked some of us. The workmen persisted in their refusal, saying that the promises made at Ghent were not kept.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

"The chief of the pioneers then ordered some of us to advance in order to have a talk with them. The delegates and the rest of the workmen stuck to their refusal. At this moment the chief of the pioneers ordered some twenty of his soldiers to load their rifles, to shoulder, and to aim at us. Overcome by terror, some of the men gave way, and an hour afterwards everybody was at work, giving way under such threats and such pressure.

"The work itself had to be done under the unhealthiest conditions; in rain and wind, with soaked garments which it was impossible to dry at night in our barn and which were put on again in the morning, quite wet. Insufficiently fed, everybody felt the terrible anguish of hunger, in such a way that the labourers ate raw cabbages and potatoes, and even a hedgehog fetched at night and prepared on the stove of the farm. The weak men were soon exhausted, and the sick fell in a heap. The most strong of us would not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences thereof for lifetime."

After a week of this intimidating experience, before paying them about 1s. 9d. for the week, the officer, on an "order from his Imperial Majesty," asked the men to sign a voluntary agreement to work for the Kaiser at good pay, with good food and clothing, and liberty after work hours. The declaration says:—

"All the men refused. After the pay was given the officer announced to us that the agreement for six months was lowered to three months, and that one might, before leaving, go home for four days, in order to fetch some necessary articles. All the men refused. Shortly afterwards then we were forbidden to write or to receive parcels."

Towards the end of November a number of the sick were sent back to Ghent, suffering cruelly on the way. But others remained behind in the same conditions, and these, say their comrades, "entreated us as strongly as possible to do everything in our power to succeed in alleviating and ameliorating their miserable situation."

HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPHY.

POST OFFICE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee appointed by the Postmaster General at the end of 1913, and presided over by Captain Cecil Norton, M.P., to examine the various systems of high-speed telegraphy, issued its report in mail week. A series of tests which had been arranged were cut short by the war after the first had been completed.

The conclusions arrived at are:—

(1) That systems on the multiplex principle are definitely superior to the automatic high-speed systems on the large majority of main circuits for ordinary inland commercial telegraph work.

(2) The extension of systematic Wheatstone working should be discontinued, and the question of displacing it by multiplex circuits taken up gradually.

(3) The Western Electric having yielded the best results, seven or eight quadruple duplex installations should be ordered.

(4) The five-unit alphabet as a code for printing telegraphy is better than the Morse code, leaving out of account news traffic and submarine cable communications.

(5) The application of type keyboard signalling instruments to the present Baudot circuits is desirable.

(6) Creed receiving apparatus can most profitably be used in the post office service for news work.

(7) The application of printing methods to the less important circuits should be kept steadily in view.

(8) The introduction of multiplex methods for news work will call for serious consideration in the near future.

(9) The pay and prospects of officers selected to be "leading operators" of multiplex circuits should be reconsidered.

No new printing telegraph which used the Morse code was offered to the Committee.—"Manchester Guardian."

This Mark MEANS Honest Value

When Buying a Bicycle

It represents the greatest value obtainable and appears on every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle. Behind it are 40 years consistent maintenance of one high standard in material and workmanship. There will be no speculation or doubt if the B.S.A. mark appears on your bicycle—it ensures easy, enjoyable cycling under ideal conditions.

RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

B.S.A. Lists free from

Bombay Agents:
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Calcutta Agents:
Sen & Pandit, 58, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Madras Agents:
The Elphinstone Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co. - - Mount Road, Madras.

Pick Me Up Range VIGORA OR IDEAL TONIC
The Best Alterative Nervine Tonic Blood Purifier & Invigorator. 4-0z. Phial Re. 1-4 Pound Rs. 4-12
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
Tel. Zarina, Calcutta. Mogul Kuria, Calcutta

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS.

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House, Bombay.

Only a few copies in hand.
GEMS OF WISDOM.
including, Idiomatic Phrases, Witty and Pithy Anecdotes, Bits of Humour, Living Thoughts, Choice Thoughts in Choice language and Riddles.
COLLECTED AND SELECTED by
The Rev. Kbednego David, W.M.S.
Compiler of the Treasury and Illustrations.
Price Rs. 2/ per copy including postage.
THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT.
48, Malayaperumal Street, Madras, G.T.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 26th of Sheherewar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 4th Jamadeee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 5th of Magh Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7. 1m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 43m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Meeting of Women of Bombay, to Protest against the system of Indentured Labour, Madhav Baug, 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps" at 9-45 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted upto 1 p.m. and parcels upto 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, 31st Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Scamps" at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Meeting of members and their friends of Bombay Natural History Society at 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps" at 9-45 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Theatre: "The Light that Failed" at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RODRIGUES.—February 26th at 159, Girgaum Road, Mary Elizabeth Rodrigues, widow of the late Dr. C. J. Rodrigues. Funeral will leave for Dharavi Cemetery at 5 p.m. to-day Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. H. Sulleman Abdul Wahed thanks his relations and friends for their kind telegrams and letters of sympathy to him in his recent sad bereavement and regrets he is unable to answer each one individually.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Friday, March 2nd 1917:—

Wednesday 28th:—Plain clothes parade on maidan at 5-30 p.m. Ambulance instructions, Tenderfoot and 2nd Class tests. Cubs.—Knot tying and hand signal drill.

Saturday March 3rd:—Uniform parade on maidan at 3-15 p.m. Field day on Malabar Hill. Staves to be carried.

Appointments:—Scout J. Bedford to be Actg. Second Kangaroo Patrol.

Cub Barnes to Kangaroo Patrol.

Uniform:—Will those who are not yet in possession of shoulder knots and green tabs, please apply to A. S. M. for same.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge, 1st Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 27.

577. Proficiency Class.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and Note Books to be brought on all parades. Dress.—Optional.

578. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday, February 27th, "D" Coy. Cup Shoot.

Wednesday, February 28th, Casuals.

There are still a number of men who have not completed musketry.

Officers Commanding Coys. should apply for dates (morning and afternoon) on which their men can complete.

579. Registration Ordinance.—All members to whom this ordinance applies must register personally at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market, beween the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. before the 2nd March. Registration papers will not be issued from and cannot be received at Battalion Orderly, Room.

581. Pay.—Men in Bombay to whom pay is due for actual Military Service performed prior to 1st January, 1916, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. on Wednesday, February, 28th.

582. Parades.—

"E" Coy. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters, at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cycilst Section.—On Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7-15 .m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—Every Monday, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

"G" Coy.—On Tuesday February 27th at the Gymkana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 26.

No 40 Duties.— Duties for the week commencing Monday 26th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut A M Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieut H G Weber.

Orderly Sergt No 1 Coy Corpl H Bloomfield.

Orderly Sergt No 2 Coy Sergt E A Sherren.

Orderly Sergt E E Coy Sergt C Barnes.

No 41 Parades.—

Friday 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pr. battery 15pr. B L. gun drill.

Remainder Dummy Loader.

7 p.m. at Headquarters Proficiency Class. Recruits Dummy Loader.

Wednesday 6-30 a.m. at Headquarters Corps Route March Drill Order Dress:—knicks, putties, shirts, and helmets. Officers:—shirts, Sam Brown Belts.

7 p.m. at Headquarters recruits rifle exercises and marching drill.

Friday 7 a.m. at Headquarers 15pr. battery drill recruits to attend.

7 p.m. at Headquarters Proficiency Class. Recruits rifle exercises.

9-30 p.m. at Headquarters Concert. Members may invite their lady friends.

Saturday 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pr. layers and range finders. Remainders dummy loader. Officers 15pr. instructions.

Result of the "All Comers" Match held at Colaba on 25-2-17.

1st Sergt Major Richardson, G I P Railway Vols 30.

2nd Sapper Hainsworth, B V A 28.

3rd Sergt C F Chard, G I P Railway Vols 28.

4th Staff Sergt Cunninghame, B V A 28.

5th Gunner Mooney, B V A 27.

6th Sergt A S Alcock, G I P Railway Vols 27.

7th Lieut Dunkerley, B V A 27.

8th Vol Hodgson, B V R 27.

9th Gunner Navin, B V A 26.

Counted Out.

Col Sergt Fido, B B and C I Railway Vols 26.

Gunner Dixon, B V A 26.

Lieut Rockley I A R 26.

NOTICES.

Musicians are required for the Corps and are requested to give their names into Headquarters early.

The B V A Entertainment Committee will meet on Wednesday 28th instant at 7 p.m. at Headquarters.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15. p.m.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BICYCLE JAMMED BETWEEN TWO TRAMCARS.

While Joseph Desouza aged 18, was going along Duncan Road on his bicycle and was holding the off side of a tram-car another car coming from the opposite direction collided with his machine smashing it. He escaped with slight injuries.

WARNING TO OWNERS OF MOTOR BOATS AND MOTOR LAUNCHES.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has issued a notification informing owners of motor boats and motor launches that they must confine themselves to creeks and harbours; otherwise, they are liable to be fired on if they proceed out to sea.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR FUND.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji has promised a generous donation of Rs. 1,000 per month to the funds of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH

A special general meeting of the members of the above branch will be held at the rooms of the branch, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the desirability of having a Fourth Class of membership paying the minimum annual subscription of Re. 1.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, tomorrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when a paper on "Some Folk-lore about the Moôn" by Shamsul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will be read.

TO-DAY'S LADIES' DEMONSTRATION AT AT MADHAV BHUG.

Women of all sections of the community in the city should note that the meeting of the women of Bombay under the Chairmanship of Lady Aimai P. Mehta to protest against the system of indentured labour will be held at the Madhav Baug this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. Women of all classes should make it a point to take part in the demonstration.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox occurred in the city on Sunday, two plague deaths being reported from Maratha Hospital and one from Middle and Lower Colaba, and one attack each from First Nagpada and Mahim. There were no cholera cases on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 93, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 64 of 1915.

DEATH OF TWO POLICE OFFICERS.

Superintendent J. R. Murray of the L. Division, who had been ailing for some time, died in Mazagaon yesterday morning. Mr. Murray was formerly in the Royal Field Artillery and fought at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, for which he was given the Egyptian medal and star

Another Police Officer Inspector J. A. Butterfield died in the St. George's Hospital on Sunday morning. He was in charge of the Water Police Department.

CHILD KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI-CAB.

While Taxi-Cab No. 2326 was proceeding along Charni Road towards Queens Road Gajanan Anand Joshi, aged 7, darted from a lane and came in front of the car. The car was turned towards the middle of the road to avoid the child, but he fell on the mudguard and was knocked down. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital in a semi-conscious condition. Captain L. Ranade I.M.S., who was in the car stated that the accident happened owing to the boy suddenly darting from a lane.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
February	10.93	
Feb.-Mar.	10.90	
Mar.-Apl.	10.85	
Apl-May	10.80	
May-June	10.76	
June-July	10.69	
July-Aug	10.62	+12
Aug.-Sept.	10.40	
Sept.-Oct.	10.10	
Oct.-Nov.	9.95	
Nov.-Dec.	9.85	
Dec.-Jan.	9.81	
Jan.-Feb.	9.78	
Feb.-Mar.	9.78	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At the market there was not much inquiry for jute mill shares at the opening, although prices were fairly well maintained and the tone of the market was steady. Coal shares did not attract much attention and until the budget statement is published, it is not expected that there will be much business in any section of the market. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23, 23-4; Borea (ord) 16-8; Bokaro and Ramgurh 12-8; Equitable (ord) 43; Karas Jherriah 111; Lakurka 41-8, 42; Nazira 18-10; Ondal 13-4; Parasea 5-2.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 91, 90; Budge Budge (ord) 305, 306, 310; Clive (ord) 120, 119, 118, 116, 119, 117; Delta (ord) 320; Gourepore (ord) 405; Hooghly (ord) 45; Kamarhatty (ord) 280, 283, 285, 287; Kamarhatty (pref) 105; Kanknarrah (ord) 380, 385; Naihati (ord) 201; Northobrook (ord) 26-12, 27, 27-4, 26-8; Union (ord) 393 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold (pref) 8 p; Triton Insurance 44.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 67-10 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-4.

Erratum:—For Ghusick coal read Gopali chuck coal quoted on 24th at 10-12.

INQUEST ON A FACTORY HAND'S DEATH.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on the body of Sakharam Dowlat, aged 18, who was a workman in the perfumery factory of one Ebrahim Sultanalli Patanwalla. It was stated the deceased who was suffering from a cough took some medicine on Friday last, but as he got worse he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently.

Dhondu Ganu, a workman in the factory stated the deceased had sent him a message through a mutual friend, one Arjun, asking for the same medicine which had been given by him formerly, and he sent him essence of ginger in a bottle. The deceased had been given similar medicine by Dhondu, and other people also were given the same. The bottle was taken from the shelf on which there were others containing perfumes. Ebrahim Patanwalla the proprietor of the factory said in his evidence that he had never asked his servants to use the medicine for cough; it was used for indigestion and pain in the stomach and it was pure essence of giner The other bottles contained essences, but there was no poison in them. He had not asked any body to dispense ginger essence as a medicine in the factory. Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The Great Eastern Cinema are showing a very powerful war drama this week named "None but the Brave" at Kalbadevi Road. This drama depicts the heroism of British men as well as women for the sake of their King and country. The horrors to which British prisoners of war are put to are also well depicted. Helen, an English girl, was in Germany at the outbreak of the present war and she at once takes upon herself the difficult task of helping her brother in raiding the German false news agency in London and Berlin. She consequently tries to fascinate Baron von Halrzfield, a high official, and succeeds in stealing some very important documents which she manages to send to her brother in England. She is, however, suspected and made a prisoner. Her valour in all her sufferings and the hard task of the brother to rescue his sister are so very interesting and powerful that the eyes are simply fixed to the screen. The programme also includes many other comic films with special war cartoons and are worth a visit.

BANDMAN ADA V. REEVE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Chitty, an application was made on behalf of Maurice E. Bandman for a rule on Mrs. Winifred Cotton to show cause why she should not furnish security for her appearance in the suit brought against her by Mr. Bandman, claiming Rs. 50,000 for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff is the well-known theatrical manager, and the defendant the well-known actress known as Ada Reeve. In October 1915 a contract was entered into between the parties for a tour which was to extend throughout India and the Far East. The contract had got still four months to run. After giving performances in Egypt, Mrs. Cotton arrived in Bombay and eventually came to Calcutta. On the 26th January last she met with an accident and was unable to appear for some days. Subsequently, Mr. Cotton wrote a letter to the plaintiff stating that the agreement between the parties should be considered as cancelled and on Saturday last Mrs. Cotton refused to perform any further. The plaintiff had also received information that she would leave Calcutta on Wednesday for Australia.

His Lordship issued a rule returnable to-morrow.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Chitty disposed of a suit brought by the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company against the Indian and Peninsula Company to recover Rs. 2,16,000 for the work done in connection with repairs to the steamer "Auydas" belonging to the defendant company.

Evidence being given that repairs were done satisfactorily, his Lordship granted a decree for the amount claimed with costs.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

ENTRIES FOR ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday 3rd March 1917)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie 5 years.
Mr. Hammond's b or br e h Kenilworth 4 years.
Messrs J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head 6 years.
Mr R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite 5 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Downes' ch e g Tollendal 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewarts' b e m Toalsie 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-time 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Gibberish 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice 14-2 aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass 6 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch aged.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. D. B. Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf aged.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewarts' b e g Anthracite 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Leven Bridge 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-time 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n m Santa Barbara 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Triple Alliance aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse 6 years
Messrs. F M Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' bl e g Yuan 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice 14-2 aged.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and F. A. Tarrant's ch e g Royal Song 4 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's b e m Highfield Lady 14-1½ 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonji's b e m Drill Mistress 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Night Flyer 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br aus g Strathroyale aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Minimum 4 years.
Mr Heath b e h Lucky Thought 4 years.
Mr. Frank's br e h Rueful 3 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e h Dorian 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Sungrebe 5 years.
Mr J. Murphy's b e g Dollet 5 years.
Messrs. J. Bomanjee's and Holmes' ch e m Spring Daisy 14-1½ aged.
Mr. A. Nanji's br e g Vardar 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Mintspear 4 years.
Mr. J. Gove's br aus g Dunfries aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e m Sister Susie 4 years.
Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sauford's b e m Kit Grey Leg aged.
Mr. D. Pallonji's b e g Decorum 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Megale 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout 3 years.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ba h Burg 13-2½ aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazi's b a h Advance 13-3 aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0 aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 5 years.
Mr Roosi's g a h Excelsior aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malaveh 13-1½ aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 5 years.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's g a h Four Aces 14-0.
Messrs. Downes and A. S. Oomer's b a h Niger 13-1½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Prince Albert. 14-0.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookhri 13-3½.
Mr Herberts' g a h Tit Bits 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal 13-3½.
Mr. Hoosain's Kadum's ch a h Second String 13-3½.
Mr Heath's br a h Innocence 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator 14-0.
Mr. Sulleman Mahallas' g a h Emerald 13-1½.
Messrs. A. K. Dakyel and E. Ghumlas' ch a h Fury 13-1½.
Mr. Valiice Moosaji's ch a h Adil 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator 14-0.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Argonaut 13-2½.
Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Union Jack 13-3.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin 13-3½.
Messrs. F. Hazamy and H. Khatoon's ch a h Brave Boy 13-3.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Salamat 13-2½.
Mr. Shalal bin Hatab's ch a h Garland 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Starling 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's g a h Britannia 14-0.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman 14-0.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban 13-3.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Rosebery 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Burg 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Hurchan 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon 13-3.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Major late Jemadar 13-3½ aged.
Messrs. Nasar Abdoola and Mubarak's b a g Clever Boy aged.
Mr. Heath's g a h Subbiaca 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b a h Refusal 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b a h Abdul 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Frank's g a h Mount Pleasant 13-3½ 5 years.
Mr. Franks' g a h Royalist 13-2, aged.
Mr. Diamond's b a h Toledo 13-3 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Mint Master 3 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Morning Light 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra 13-3½ 5 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Archer 13-3½ aged
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Raven 3 years.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox 3 years.
Mr. D. S. Mehta's b a h Faleh Khan 14-0 aged.
Mr. Amar's ch a h Bikaneer 4 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning 13 2½ 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Sadim 13-2½ 5 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassan 5 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi 13-2½ aged.
Mr. Ramhboy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora 4 years.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Khan Bahadur 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marwora 14-0 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful 6 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz 13-3 5 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama aged.
Mr Abdul Karim Essa's g a h Dartmoor 13-3 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h The Ney 13-2½ aged.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 12th Extra Meeting 1917, close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th February 1917.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The following matches will be played today:—

QUEENS' ROAD COURTS.

SINGLES' SEMI-FINAL.

Court No. 2 England v. Runga Rao at 5-15 p.m.

DOUBLES' SEMI-FINAL.

Court No. 6 Fyzie and Chinmulgund v. Burn and Gunther at 5-15 p.m.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Court No. 1 Mrs Blunt and Barraclough v. Mrs. Row and Jackson at 5-30.

The following were the results of the matches played yesterday:—

SINGLES.

Ranga Rao beat Chinmulgund 6—2, 6—4.
Fyzie beat Wagle 7—5, 1—6, 6—4.
Sunder Rao beat N. F. Naoroji 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

DOUBLES.

England and Fisher beat Reid and Cheetham 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Portloch and Mrs Reid beat Mrs. Boyce and Fyzie 5—7, 7—5, 10—8.

JOCKEYS' DISQUALIFICATIONS

REMOVED BY CALCUTTA TURF CLUB

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The present issue of the Racing Calendar states that the disqualifications imposed on Jockeys P. R. Brown and R. W. Mitchell have been removed.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

We understand that the question of the venue of the Quadrangular Cricket Contest this year still remains undecided. According to the arrangement arrived at in 1915, this year's fixture should be played at Poona, but it appears that the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Selection Committees are not prepared to incur the heavy expenditure that these matches entail if they are played at Poona. There are other objections also to the matches being played at Poona, such as the small number of spectators compared to the huge crowds seen at the matches in Bombay. A meeting of the representatives of the four local gymkhanas will shortly be held to arrive at a final decision in the matter.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Not long ago a complaint was made by the residents of Nowland Street adjoining D'Lima Street (the Main Road) in Mazagon regarding some persons throwing refuse etc., into a gully close by. A reply was received from the Municipality asking the complainants to identify the offenders in order that they might be prosecuted in a Police Court. Now it is absurd for such a request to be made by the Health authorities when Municipal Overseers and Sanitary Inspectors see people every day committing the nuisance complained of. We should like to know why Municipal Officers are appointed if private residents have to supervise their work and set a watch to catch persons redhanded throwing refuse, etc., into a gully. One might might as well dispense with the services of sanitary overseers and health Inspectors if other people not in the service of the Municipality have to furnish to the Health Department the names of people who will not desist from objectional practices.—Yours, etc.

"TONS."

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

One Ganpat Sitaram had engaged a house in Kanubharwada, Cross Road for a marriage ceremony, and on the 25th instant the majority of guests went to bed at about 3 a.m. At about 7 o'clock the next morning two trunks containing gold and pearl ornaments worth Rs. 1,542 were missed and the trunks were found in the kitchen without the valuables.

Jamnadas Ramdas a cloth merchant in Kalbadevi Road has reported to the Police the loss of a box containing ornaments worth Rs. 2,500.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The equinocal pronouncement of the Government of India on raising the Defence of India Force, welcome as it is to every patriotic heart, has created considerable doubts and misapprehensions in the mind of a young volunteer with regard to his future career and prospects. As stated by Sir Charles Munro in his speech in the Council the Bill is an emergency-measure to remain in operation during the period of the war. The war as everything else in the world is seen to come to an end sooner or later. Now imagine what would be the fate of a young man who in his juvenile enthusiasm to serve his country and the Empire to which he is proud to belong leaves his entertaining colle studes for the arduous task of military life and who is sent home when the Force comes to be disbanded after the ermination of the war. This temporary dislocation of his routine work will ruin his career as he can neither return to his old studies nor settle in life honourably for want of any University recognition. So unless the Force is quaranteed a permanent existence and stability even after the war is over, there will be very little attraction for a young volunteer to join it.—Yours, etc.

M. T. P.,
Deccan College.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

ITS BASIS AND ITS OBJECTS.

(By U. S. Rav, Honorary Secretary of the Convention.)

"New times demand new measures and new men;
The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' days were best."

These words of Lowell were never more true of any country than they are of India to-day. We see all around us a new spirit manifesting itself and firing the enthusiasm of Indians. We recognise, and all the world is constrained to acknowledge too, that India is changing with extraordinary rapidity and it is the splendid karma of us, students, that we are born in these stirring times of India's renovated life. But that is not all: we in return for this Providential blessing owe a duty to our country and to humanity—we shall have to prove worthy of this great gift.

The first and most imperative step in the realisation of this ambitious ideal is the promotion and fosterage of a spirit of mutual understanding, mutual harmony and mutual help when we are at school or college. How many elders do we not see publicly expressing their profound regret that their scholastic career was one steady, continual and monotonous adherence to books, only of the past and not the living books as exemplified in the lives of the great men surrounding them. How many people do we not come across expressing their intense gladness that we, who have succeeded them, are better situated, better surrounded; that we have within our reach opportunities for improving ourselves and others who come into contact with us—opportunities which were unknown and undreamt of in their days. And, therefore, what rests with us is merely to take these opportunities by the forelock and everything will follow. So, with a view of accomplishing this object the convention proposes to endeavour to unite the students, multitudinous as their religious beliefs or their social customs may be, by this common ideal in a common organisation.

Further, every one will recognise that the period of life in a school or college is a period of preparation for the work in the outer world. It is a truism that "the Nation of to-morrow is in the schools and colleges of to-day." It is also a truism that on the knowledge that we acquire, on the character that we build, on the body that we develop depends the future glory of the Indian Nation. Therefore, we must utilise these years of preparation not only in the study of the courses prescribed by universities but in the extension of our knowledge beyond that narrow enclosure. These together constitute, according to the authoritative statements of eminent persons, the "legitimate pursuits" of students. For, the former without the latter will not enable them when they become citizens of the Empire to take upon themselves the responsibilities of the national cause, to enlist in the service of the Motherland and lead her forward safely and steadily through the natural stages of political evolution.

More than this, "to make knowledge fruitful, it must be lived not only studied." That can best be done by various organisations for social service such as running a night school, visiting patients in the hospitals, or organising a loan society for helping the poor or at least those of us who are unable to meet their expenses of education.

However, let me take this opportunity to point out that it will serve no useful purpose whatever to decry this movement in the most mischievous and designing manner as has been done in some quarters and we students should take note that the stronger the terms in which it is decried the more genuine is our cause.

U. S. RAV.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT.

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens of Bombay was held in the Corporation Hall, last evening with a view to organise a public meeting to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the Bombay public in the Indian War Loan.

Sir Basil Scott, who presided, said the occasion of the meeting was the impending War Loan which was expected to be announced on Thursday next. Some steps had already been taken to organise support in this Presidency for the War Loan under the auspices of his Excellency the Governor, and this meeting formed the second step in the chain of proceedings, which it was hoped would result in support of the War Loan, which should be worthy of the city, the Presidency and the great occasion. The purpose of the meeting was to decide upon forming committees to secure the support of all persons in this Presidency.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker then moved that the gentlemen present at the meeting do form themselves into a general committee to organise a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the public for the War Loan.

The resolution was passed on being seconded by Mr. H. A. Wadya.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Birkett seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the following executive committee was appointed to carry on the work of a general committee. Mr. T. W. Birkett (Chairman) the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. R. Aitken, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Mr. Rahimtoolah C. Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. R. Barlow with Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. J. Crerar as Honorary Secretaries.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE
ROVER MOTOR CYCLE

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK

COUNTERSHAFT GEAR—3 Speed.

ORDERS BOOKED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Showrooms: Box 195, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY. Office & Works: Elphinstone Circle.

Telegrams: CHALO, Bombay.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

VAJIKARAN
THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.
Gives splendid vigour and vitality and cures nervous and functional debility.
Rs. 2-8-0.
SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.
Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."
The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

RELIABLE LONDON SELLING AGENTS.
We will sell for you your products:—
General produce, oil seeds, beans, oils, hides, wool, gum, fibre, tea, etc.
SEND US YOUR SAMPLES, WE WILL VALUE THEM, WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
Write to:—
D. H. NEVSHEHIR & CO.
565 and 565A., Mansion House Chambers,
11, Queen Victoria Street, LONDON.
N.B.—Only first-class firms need reply.
850-A

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY
(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS)
Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work a speciality. (Teeth without plates.)
Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)
Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth
(10 years' guarantee.)
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
(By this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest pain.)
Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhosa, etc.
Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.
DR CARR, D.D.S,
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Opposite Clock Tower.
Hours 9 to 7. Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
VERY MODERATE FEES.
Telephone No. 8267.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M, NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
"The Great Trustee-ship."	6
Paying for the War	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Indian War Loan	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS	
German Deserters in Holland	9
Women as Solicitors	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 27, 1917.

"THE GREAT TRUSTEESHIP."

The leading article in "The Times" on the Report of the Public Services Commission, of which the faithful Reuter unnecessarily cabled a summary at the time, makes interesting reading. It is mainly useful for the unconscious study it affords of the mentality of those who are at once the patrons and the dupes of that journal. The Indian policy of "The Times" has long been notorious to a degree. It has been under the guidance, as we know, of persons like Sir Valentine Chirol, and its whole inspiration is derived from that large, wealthy and influential community,—it is nothing less,—which has for years been occupied simultaneously in profit-making out of India and the calumniation of her people. These political profit-mongers are in a mood of lively alarm at the present time. Reform and reconstruction are in the air; the war has brought a tremendous reaction in England in favour of political equity and international righteousness; the people of Great Britain having realized the hollowness of the bogey of Indian disloyalty with which they had been intimidated for generations, are at last in a mood to do the generous and the just thing by India. It is feared therefore that the entrenchments of profit and prejudice which have afforded so complete a protection to our friends in the past may no longer avail to ensure an eternal monopoly. Hence these tears.

"The Times" begins by fervently blessing the obsolete recommendations of the reactionary report, and is almost fulsome in its eulogy of Lord Islington. The chairman, we are told, "had to control a very varied team, and the fact that every member save one has signed the report bears witness to his discreet and moderating influence." The report has been almost unanimously condemned in India, alike by the Indian and the Anglo-Indian press, as unmethodical, disjointed and incompetent, but according to "The Times," "the Commission have obviously done their work with quite exceptional care and thoroughness." The compilation, it further says, "is marked by knowledge, judgment and restraint." Having thus worked itself up to a mood of enthusiastic indiscrimination on the general character of the report, it has no difficulty in singling out individual provisions and recommendations for whole-hearted approbation. The rejection of the proposal for holding simultaneous Civil Service examinations in India and England, for instance, is "entirely sound." Again, the Commission's suggestion is commended that the Civilians (already comprising the highest paid public service in the world) should in future get their pension of £1,000 a year without any personal contribution, and that their payments to the pension fund should be handed to them in a lump when they retire. "The Times," however, is anxious not to appear altogether unmindful of Indian interests and has accordingly discovered in the "monumental" report, as it calls it, of Lord Islington, provisions which are calculated to do good to India. For example, the journal says referring to the report: "It makes recommendations which, if adopted, will in course of time, allot to Indians a far greater number of executive posts, both in the Covenanted Civil Service and many other branches of administration." As the sentence is suspiciously incomplete,—the comparative phrase being left to explain itself,—we may leave it at that. "In course of time," doubtless covers a multitude of possibilities. Again we are told that the Commission propose changes "by which ultimately a minimum of one-fourth of the posts ordinarily held by the Covenated Civil Service will be filled by Indians, though there is *nothing to restrict* the admission of a greater number by competitive examination in this country." (The italics are ours) "The Times," however, evidently feels that the vista of generous opportunity opened up to Indians in their own country by the recommendations of the report, not to mention its other admirable features, may not be as clear to others as they are convincing to itself, and it is moved by its misgivings into this disingenuous admission: "It will not be at all surprising if at the outset the report fails to please anybody concerned, but reflection and examination in detail will undoubtedly modify impressions on both sides"! But "The Times" soon recovers its self-satisfied optimism by reciting the catalogue of Curzonian shibboleths intended to prove how the Briton "is inevitably a better administrator than his Indian fellow-subject." And then there is the "inevitable" cant about "the great trusteeship" which the clientele of "The Times" feel called upon to exert in regard to the British Empire. Apparently these self-styled "trustees" have never heard of the document known as the Queen's Proclamation, or having heard of it are anxious to bury its pledges and its principles deep down in the "great trusteeship" of their own sordid interests which is their main preoccupation.

While the attitude of "The Times," as we have explained, is perfectly understandable, we confess to some surprise that a journal like "Truth" should have betrayed so woeful an ignorance of the Indian problem as is suggested by its comments on the Islington Report. "Truth" would appear to have been misled by a too hasty perusal of that diffuse and incoherent compilation. Referring to the recommendations by which it is proposed to increase the number of I.C.S., posts held by Indians "from the present 5 per cent. to a minimum of 25 per cent," "Truth says: "This seems to be as great a change as could be made in that direction with due regard to the interests of British rule." We may tell "Truth" that the best minds in England think better of their race and institutions than to wish the future of British rule to rest upon so rotten a foundation. The British Empire has not been built up, and is not going to be maintained and consolidated, on a principle of fundamental inequity. It is not a question of 5 per cent. or 25 per cent. of posts for the people of this counrty. Indians must have the maximum of self-realization, and the fullest share of power and privileges, as also of duties and responsibilities in their own country They cannot be asked to be content with less than this, which is after all, their natural right as well as the promise of their Sovereigns. And they can have no other destiny in the scheme of the British Empire.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

Subscription to the new British War Loan which gives a return of 5½ per cent. on the guarantee of the British Empire did not, of course, involve an extravagant patriotism. None the less, the enthusiastic manner in which it was received in Great Britain clearly shows that all classes of the British public have risen to the occasion, and have shown their faith in the cause for which the Allies are fighting, and their confidence in a decisive victory. Above all, they have left no occasion for the resort to any compulsory expedient for utilising the national wealth for the country's needs. Mr. Bonar Law had indeed hinted, while making it clear that such generous terms would not be offered again, that recourse to compulsion under certain circumstances was an unpleasant possibility. But though the new Loan has been enthusiastically responded to, the method itself of financing the war by expensive borrowing, largely from th rich, has not failed to evoke criticism from many quarters on two points: first, "that a much larger proportion of the war cost, should have been raised by taxation" and second, "that, at a time when foreign investments have been precluded, loans at a low rate of interest should have been compulsorily imposed upon all incomes above the subsistence level by deductions, so as to take as much as possible from the available resources of each class." A course like this, it is maintained by such critics, would have had immense advantages: it would have got more money, it would have enforced personal economy and it would have prevented, to a large extent, the rise of prices which has caused much suffering to the poor, while it has immensely added to the total war expenditure.

The apprehension which has prompted this criticism of the terms of the War Loan is that after the war "one inevitable result of this timid extravagance" would be "a definitely dangerous shift in the distribution of wealth, which will scoop out every year a large proportion of the total wealth produced by the industrious classes, to be handed over as interest and repayment to a very small number of rich men, who will have become richer by the operations of the war and its finance." The criticism does not make sufficient allowance for the fact that no country has carried taxation for the purposes of the war to anything like the extent to which it has been carried in England and that the appeal of the Loan with the advantages offered, is as much to those who have little as to those who have much. Nevertheless, the criticism has considerable force in so far as it serves as a reminder of the after-war problem, "how to pay for the war" and on this problem much helpful and illuminating light is thrown by Mr. H. G. Wells in one of the series of articles on the war he is contributing to the "Daily News." Mr. Wells' purpose is not, as he himself says, so much to solve the problem as the critical one of setting out the currents of thought that are flowing through the general mind. There seem to be, according to him, two distinct ways, not necessarily contradictory, of solving the problem of how to pay for the war. Immediately, the war is being largely paid for out of the accumulated private wealth of the past in the shape of "buying off the 'hold-up' of the private owner upon the material and resources we need, and paying in paper money and war loans." This says Mr. Wells, is not in itself the impoverishment of the community:

The wealth of individuals is not the wealth of nations; the two things may easily be contradictory when the rich man's wealth consists of land, or natural resources, or franchises, or privileges the use of which he reluctantly yields for high prices. The conversion of held-up land and material into workable and actively used material in exchange for national debt may be indeed a positive increase in the wealth of the community. And what is happening in all the belligerent countries is the taking over of more and more of the realities of wealth from private hands and, in exchange, the contracting of great masses of debt to private people.

The net tendency, according to him, is, in fact, towards the disappearance of a reality holding class and the destruction of realities in warfare, and the appearance of a vast *rentier* class in its place:

At the end of the war much material will be destroyed for evermore; transist, food production, and industry will be everywhere enormously socialised and the country will be liable to pay every year in interest a sum of money exceeding the entire national expenditure before the war. From the point of view of the State, and disregarding material and moral damages, that annual interest is the annual instalment of the price to be paid for the war.

Apart from the rise in prices, to which many look as a certain outcome of the war and which will, just so far as it goes, linghten the burden of the *rentier* class on the community, Mr. Wells emphasises that the best way of meeting the after-war obligations is by increasing the wealth of the State and by increasing the national production to such an extent that the payment of the *rentier* classes will not be an overwhelming burden. He says,

Rising prices bilk the creditor. Increased production will check the rise in prices and get him a real payment. The outlook for the national creditor seems to be that he will be partly bilked and partly paid; how far he will be bilked and how far paid depends almost entirely upon this possible increase in production; and there is consequently a very keen and quite unprecedented desire very widely diffused among intelligent and active people, holding War Loan scrip and the like, in all the belligerent countries, to see bold and hopeful schemes for State enrichment pushed forward.

Mr. Wells does not deal with the variety of suggestions that have been made ranging from "The Times" to the "New Statesman," for this increase of public wealth and production. But his observations on the possible fate of these suggestions will be found instructive to those who are interested in the industrial development of India after the war. There is, on the one hand, an idea that is scarcely traceable at all in the thought of the early half of the nineteenth century. The idea of service and responsibility in property has increased, and is increasing, the conception of "hold-up", the usurer's conception of his right to be bought out of the way, fades. And the process has been enormously enhanced by the various big scale experiments in temporary Socialism that have been forced upon the belligerent Powers. Men of the most individualistic quality are being educated up to the possiblities of concerted collective action.

On the other hand, the extent to which the suggestions referred to will be adopted "depends very largely upon the politician and the permanent official, and both these classes are prone to panic in the presence of reality." In spite of its own interest in restraining a rise in prices the old official "salariat" "is likely (says Mr. Wells) to be obstructive to any such innovations. It is the resistance of spurs and red tabs to military innovations over again. This is the resistance of quills and red tape."

Notes of the Day

The Patriot Press Day by Day.

Our patriot press is too ingenuous for words! The "Advocate of India" is now much concerned regarding two things in connection with the Defence of India Force. The first is: Are drills to be carried out at full pressure during the hot weather? This we are told is "not a particularly pleasant prospect" and we are reminded that it has been the practice even during the war to give the Volunteers a rest during the hottest months when drilling is a distinctly unpleasant process. We have no doubt Sir Charles Monro will bear this important difficulty in mind and try and arrange to have the war suspended during the hot weather in India in order to save the "Advocate's" clientele,—if it has any,—from having to realise the unpleasant prospect of drilling before the monsoon arrives. The second important consideration placed before the authorities is that "English women in India cannot be expected, even in the interests of patriotism, to change their mode of life to one of severe economy," and separation allowances must be on a sufficiently substantial basis to enable wives to keep their homes going on a "normal scale." We have no doubt the Government will oblige with anything up to,—say Rs. 1,400 a month!

Misleading Impressions.

Not the least diverting as well as revolting, feature of these essays in patriotism is that they appear side by side with some comments on the "failure of the Bengali Double Company",—which, as a matter of fact, was not a failure,—based on the plea of a Bengali correspondent of a Calcutta paper for conscription for Indians. The writer, who was one of the recruiters for the Double Company, naturally enough met with some of the rebuffing experiences that recruiters for a voluntary system are liable to meet with everywhere, and has been led into an exaggerated denunciation of the "ease-loving and selfish Bengalis" who "want to live in peace, carry on their usual avocations in life and make money, leaving their precious selves and their hearths and homes to the protection of somebody else." That is rather the impression a stranger might gain of the European community in India from a daily perusal of our evening contemporary in these times. Fortunately, the one impression is as misleading as the other.

Governor-in-Council for the U. P.

The demand for the constitution of a Governor-in-Council for the United Provinces has passed beyond the stage of discussion. The Resolution on the subject moved by Dr. Sapru at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was withdrawn on the assurance given on behalf of the Government that the debate on it would be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State and that a unanimous recommendation for the constitution of an Executive Council had already been made by the Government of India. The latter announcement is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the last recommendation was opposed by the then three civilian members of the Government of India, of whom Sir Reginald Craddock, who is now anxious to claim a share of "sweet reasonableness" was one.

Governor or Lieut-Governor?

Sir Reginald Craddock did not make it clear if the Government of India had recommended that the United Provinces should have a Governor or merely a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The former, he said, would involve "a considerable expense," and he added that the "time was not psychological for such a change," and that "they should accept eight annas when sixteen annas were not forthcoming." Apart from the mere justice and urgency of the change,—which overweigh all considerations of time,—there could not be a more psychological time for the initiation of the change than the present when there is soon to be a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Any hesitation now would mean a delay of five years. Nor does the financial difficulty seem insurmountable. A Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and a Governor-in-Council do not imply such an enormous difference as cannot be returned tenfold in the appreciation and contentment of the people and, above all, their confidence in the administration which the selection of a Governor appointed from the free public life of England would evoke.

Labour Conditions in Ceylon.

The health of the labouring population on the estates whether in Ceylon or other Colonies is a fair criterion, though not the only one, of the treatment meted out to them. The Planters Assoiciation has always maintained that the health of the labourers is never neglected by them. How far this is true can be gathered from the Report of the Registrar-General in Ceylon from which it appears that the rate of infant mortality in the estates in the island varies from 182 per 1,000 to as high as 459 in some districts while the general average is 256. When it is remembered that the infant mortality rate in the Colony for the general population was only 194 the significance of the excessive infant mortality in the estates where, in some cases, nearly 50 in every 100 infants born die, can be realized. The infant mortality is some index of the general health conditions of labourers, which it is obvious must be extremely hard and unhealthy.

Problem of the Disabled Soldier.

The problem of the disabled soldier is assuming greater and greater importance. In his report to the War Office on the French method of dealing with these soldiers, Sir Henry Norman describes the arrangements for re-educating the ex-civilian in his former industrial occupation. In France the attempt is made to provide in every industrial district a local organisation for technical re-education and the finding of employment for the disabled soldiers who had joined the Army from the given district. The practical lesson, however, that emerges from Sir Henry Norman's report is that it is more economical to train the discharged soldier, who has lost a limb, for return to his old industry than to teach him some quite new means of livelihood. As might have been expected both in England and France, considerable difficulty is experienced in re-educating these men owing to the fact that once discharged they are no longer subject to military discipline and can dispose of themselves as they choose. But earnest efforts are being made to grapple with the difficulty. The necessity of refitting the increasing number of mutilated Indian soldiers to take something like their old place in civil life has long been insistent and urgent. But we are not yet aware of any step having been taken by the Government to provide the necessary means for the purpose.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies return to Bombay today from their visit to Baroda and Rajpipla.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

ADMINISTRATION OF DEFENCE ACT.

CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSOCIATION PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At a meeting of the Indian Association held this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, a resolution was passed protesting against the administration of Defence of India Act in prohibiting persons from entering specified areas as was done in the case of Messrs Tilak and Bepin Chandra Pal.

GERMANS YIELD GROUND ON THE ANCRE.

TWO SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

GERMAN RETIREMENT ON ANCRE VALLEY.

BRITISH CAPTURE OFSERRE

NEW PHASE OF ENEMY'S DEFENSIVE WEAKNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. Feb. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs that patrol on Saturday morning first discovered the retirement of the German line in the Ancre valley. This was unquestionably due to the recent British intolerable pressure. First intimation of anything unwonted occurred early on 23rd instant when a number of fires were observed to break out in enemy lines in front of Pys. They were due to the deliberate firing of dugouts.

The correspondent compares the advance movements in the afternoon with the busiest days of the great Somme push. The extreme depth to which the German retreat was carried is reported to be three miles. We occupied Miraumont, Miraumont-le-Petit, Pys and Serre. The resistance was not obstinate. The Germans employed obstructive tactics, not fighting rearguard actions.

Last night, we advanced from Warlencourt to Miraumont on the enemy's heels. This line is now established. We gained a large tract of country without loss and the new ground was not ploughed up by shell-fire for the resumption of battle. There is an unconfirmed report that the enemy is evacuating the great strategic point of Bapaume, from which explosions and fires are observed.

Reuter's correspondent, describing the German obstructive tactics, says they post machinegun teams and snipers at various vantage points on the line of our pursuit, but there was definite resistance at only one point, namely, the hill commanding the Boom ravine, in the direction of Miraumont.

The capture of Serre gives the British the most important dominating position for further operations. The famous Butte de Warlencourt was also occupied. This is a sort of German field Gibraltar and was fought over inch by inch, being taken, lost and retaken. Round it are more soldiers than round almost any outlying position on the Somme. Owing to mist, a general advance was made only after patrols had established touch with the enemy. These were surprised by the unusual quiet and thought that the enemy was practising a trap, but realising the real situation swept forward exultantly.

The fog was of advantage to the enemy, shielding the retirement from aeroplanes, while the frost of preceding days enabled him to withdraw most of his guns. He left a few to make a show, firing an unwonted quantity of ammunition for the simple reason that there was no time to move the shells.

The British patrols were still out in every direction until they reported it was impossible to say where the Germans would make a stand, but undoubtedly there are many carefully prepared positions in the enemy's rear and on Bapaume ridge.

Probably the fact that enemy is strategically retreating from the strongholds which we expected to win only by fighting heavily reveals the new phase of defensive weakness.

The Boom ravine was the scene of a desperate fighting on the 17th instant, when the British attacked in darkness and fog. One batalion was specially tried. It lost all its officers but the sergeant-major led the men, finding a gap in uncut wire and captured the Grandcourt trench and entered the deep ravine which was an awful sight with smashed trees and mangled dead as the result of the British cannonade.

WILSON OUT TO PREVENT WAR.

A SENATOR'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, Feb. 23.—Addressing the sons and daughters of the revolution in President Wilson's presence, a Senator, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that Mr. Wilson was out to prevent war but if Germany wanted war she should have it.

REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION SHELVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 27.

The Republican resolution authorising President Wilson to use the armed forces for the United States to protect commerce, property and the lives of the Americans was not adopted but referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, thus shelving it after a furious debate in which the Republicans attacked the President for his hesitation to act.

The Republicans are apparently trying to force an extra session to prevent President Wilson from fully controlling the situation as regards Germany.

BRAZILIAN STEAMERS AT HAVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAVRE, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

Two Brazilian steamers have arrived here. They left Cape Verde on January 31st and February 4th, respectively.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY YIELDING GROUND ON THE ANCRE.

MANY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 26.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—The enemy has continued to yield ground along the Ancre and small bodies of our troops advanced on a wide front and occupied Serre and other important points to the eastward meeting with little opposition.

We made a successful raid eastward of Vierstraat on a front of 500 yards inflicting casualties and taking fifty-five prisoners.

We also carried out a raid eastward of Armentieres and drove out the raiders who reached our trenches north-eastward of Ypres.

There was considerable artillery firing astride the Somme.

FRESH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THIRD AND FOURTH LINES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Feb. 26.

The Mesopotamia communiqué says the southern portion of Sannaiyat position captured on Thursday, consisted of two lines of 450 yards frontage and one hundred yards depth. Six counter-attacks failed.

Our assault on Thursday afternoon resulted in the capture of two lines on 900 yards front. Before daybreak on Friday we had crossed the Tigris in the neighbourhood of Shumran bend and our covering parties established themselves on the left bank, taking prisoners.

Within nine hours we had completed the bridge and consolidated our position in spite of stubborn resistance.

Simultaneously, we resumed the assault on Sannaiyat and captured the third and fourth lines on a 1,050 yards front. The prisoners taken in Shumran area on Friday numbered 544.

KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

APPRECIATION FOR RECENT MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 26.

The Press Bureau says:—The King has sent the following message to General Maude:—

I congratulate you on your recent Mesopotamian successes and am confident that you will spare no effort to achieve further success. It is gratifying to know that the communication difficulties have been overcome.

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPORT.

SYSTEMATIC BOMBARDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 26.

The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia reports that since the clearing of the Depra Bend all our efforts have been concentrated on the taking of the Sannaiyat position on the left bank of the Tigris east of Kut-el-Amarah.

Systematic bombardment has been carried out daily since February 17th when our attack failed and all preparations were made for renewed effort. This attack was launched on February 22nd and two lines of trenches at the south end of the position were secured and consolidated. Fighting continues.

Heavy rain caused the Tigris to rise to the flood level, thereby hindering the operations and making the supply of troops on the left bank a matter of some difficulty

GERMAN FAILURE SOUTH OF ARMENTIERES.

WHY ENEMY EMPLOYED STORMING TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters contrasting the success of the British raids with the failure of the German attempts south of Armentieres and near the Ploegsteert wood mentioned in the British communiqué of the 23rd instant, says:—The fact that the enemy is now employing his storming troops for raiding suggests that he is no longer able to count upon his regular rank and file going over the parapet at all. The storming troops consist of picked men specially trained in assault operations who, according to the German Army, regulations, should be employed only in important offensive tactics.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

IN THE FOREST OF APREMONT.

RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports two successful raids on enemy posts in the Forest of Apremont and north of Badonvillers.

A French airsquadron effectively bombed the railway stations at Grandpre and Romagne-sous-Montfaucon.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR GOING TO CAIRO FOR A WEEK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PORT SAID, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 26.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner has arrived here and proceeds to Cairo where he proposes to stay a week.

CHINESE BUSINESS MEN MEETING.

DECISION TO WITHDRAW DEPOSITS FROM GERMAN BANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, Feb. 23.—The Exchange Telegram's correspondent in Tientsin says that a meeting of Chinese business men decided to withdraw deposits from the German banks.

Germany's delay in replying to the Chinese Note has caused irritation.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

NEW SCALE OF RATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Feb. 26.

Lord Devonport has approved the new scale of rations for German war prisoners and interned persons, involving reduction to proportions recently enjoined upon the British public.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

LABOUR PARTY OPPOSES PROLONGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Feb. 26.

The Labour Party has decided to oppose the motion of Mr. Hughes for prolongation of Parliament for six months on the ground that it involves Imperial interference.

Speaking in the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes declared that the need for men was now greater than in October. All Dominions had been asked to send more.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 26.

An Italian official statement says:—We repulsed attacks on the Asiago plateau, Palgrande, Upper But and in the Pontebana Valley.

COUNTERING SUBMARINISM.

GERMAN MERCANTILE FLEET LYING IDLE.

LORD CURZON ON GERMAN INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 26.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 23rd February:—

The softening of the ground after frost has impeded military operations on the Western front and no change of importance has taken place on the Eastern front.

The First Lord of the Admiralty said the submarine menace was grave and serious but he was confident that in the development of measures, which are being devised, its seriousness will by degrees be greatly mitigated. In the first 18 days of February, the British had lost 47 steamers amounting to 169,927 tons, but in those 18 days 6,076 steamers had arrived in British ports and 5,873 had left them in spite of the German blockade, while the great mercantile fleet of Germany still lies idle in harbours and her ports are desolate and deserted.

Lord Curzon speaking in the House of Lords on the Persian situation, said that it was common knowledge that before the war began Germany was engaged in intriguing for extension of her power to the Indian Ocean with a view to striking at the British in India. The plot dated as far back as 1898 when the Kaiser made a theatrical entry to Jerusalem. The principal instrument of policy was to be the Baghdad Railway. During the last year the consuls of the Central Powers at Ispahan and other large towns were well organised and quite 100 bands with machine guns and rifles were scattered about Persia terrorising the peaceful tribes and stories were spread everywhere that the Kaiser had embraced the creed of Islam. The movement reached its maximum in August last since when there had been a steady improvement in the conditions. We had secured in Teheran the existence of a Government friendly to the Allies, and Russia and Britain had given it steady financial assistance.

The Amir of Afghanistan in spite of solicitation, had remained loyal to his obligations to Great Britain.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LIFE AND PROPERTY.

RESOLUTION TO USE ARMED FORCES ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

The Senate has adopted the Republican resolution authorising President Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States to protect commerce, property and the lives of Americans.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR TEA TO BE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

Articles, the importation of which is prohibited, include printed matter including daily, weekly and other periodicals except single copies sent by post.

It is anticipated that an official list with maximum prices for tea will shortly be issued as there is reason to believe that some dealers have unjustifiably advanced the wholesale prices.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long said that there would be reductions of the imports of Ceylon tea and nobody regretted that more than he. He paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice, extreme generosity and goodwill displayed by the Crown Colonies and the Dominions and said that he was confident that so long as they were satisfied that these proposals were made from the most profound sense of duty, they would be prepared to bear their share of the burden along with us.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

The steamers Belgier and Wathfield, the barque Invercauld and two smacks, all British, have been sunk. The total tonnage lost is 9,000.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER INTERVIEWED.

HIS HIGHNESS ON INDIA'S LOYALTY.

INDIANS DRAWN TO KING BY PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 26.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, interviewed by a special correspondent of the Associated Press in India, declared that India was unqualifiedly loyal to the core. He affirmed earnestly that he loved the King-Emperor as the representative of sovereign power and as a man. There was no sacrifice which the King-Emperor might ask that he would not make. His brother rulers also loved the King-Emperor and would follow where he led through thick and thin. The loyalty of the Indian Princes was unselfish. They had offered assistance in the dark days when the Germans were sweeping all before them. The Princes and people of India had stood by the King-Emperor when India was denuded of troops.

The Maharajah recalled the loyalty of the Indian Princes during the Mutiny, at the time of the Panjdeh scare troubles on the Frontier in 1879 and in China in 1900, also the maintenance of the Imperial Service troops.

The Maharajah said the absolute loyalty of India was based not only on religion and tradition but on the fact that his Majesty was personally known to the people and was most popular throughout India as a great, just and sympathetic sovereign to whom the Indians were drawn by personal magnetism.

While there had been cases of petty annoyances by minor officials, the policy of the Government of India towards the Indian States had been sympathetic, displaying sincere desire to eliminate all uncalled for interference in internal affairs. This attitude of the Government of India had certainly drawn the Indian States steadily closer to itself and had stimulated in the Rulers a real devotion to the King-Emperor and his Royal House. The just and sympathetic policy of the Government of India during the Viceroyalties of Minto and Hardinge had prevented an increase in sedition. While the handling of affairs between the Government of India and the States remained in the hands of such capable political officers as Mr. J. B. Wood and Colonel Windham the future was most hopeful.

The Princes desired to remain part of the Empire for there was no Government so great and good as his Majesty's. They wanted to stay and help in the achievement of even greater things than had been accomplished in the past. They hoped before long, the rulers would be given seats in an assembly, such as a Council of Princes, which would have a voice in the Government of India, in matters relating to the Indian States. They looked forward also to the time when the people of British India would have prepared themselves to take a greater hand in the affairs of the State. There was every indication that the Government of India had no greater desire than to see the Princes and people stand on their own feet under the guidance of Britain. He realised that the political progress of India must be comparatively slow, to be healthy but believed that the Government of India would do all it could to meet the aspirations for advancement and the Princes asked nothing better than to be allowed to work hand in hand with the Government of India towards this goal.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

NEW JUSTICE CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 26.

Justice Shah Din was to-day the recipient of congratulations on his assumpof office as sub protem Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, said the Bar was gratified at the honour that two of its former members, Justices Rattigan and Shah Din occupied that exalted office.

Justice Chevis on behalf of his colleagues joined in the congratulation.

Justice Shah Din replying stated that it was a great pleasure to him to receive the congratulations of his old comrades, but on an occasion like the present, he was weighted with a sense of the responsibilities of his office, which was only lightened by feeling that he could always rely on the co-operation of his present comrades of the Bench and his old comrades of the bar.

TORPEDOING DUTCH SHIPS.

POTSDAM PLEA OF BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY.

HUN CUNNING IN MAKING CONCESSION TOO LATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 26.

The German Legation's explanation of the torpedoing of the Dutch steamers blames Great Britain for the inability of the Dutch ships to utilise the opportunity given them to depart, the time-limit having been extended to February 10th.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the "Handelsblad" states that the German naval attaché at the Hague communicated this offer to the Dutch shipowners at seven in the evening on the 10th instant when it was too, late to give the necessary instructions to the Dutch ships in England. Thus the concession was useless and Britain is blameless.

DUTCH OFFICER INTERVIEWED.

CREW GIVEN ONLY FIVE MINUTES TO TAKE TO BOATS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 26.

A Dutch officer interviewed in London, said that a submarine fired an aerial torpedo and then opened shell-fire till the ships stopped. She ordered the crews to take to boats in five minutes saying that she was about to sink the vessels because they were in British waters. The crews had barely time to escape.

U3 ATTACKED DUTCH STEAMERS.

MENADO RESCUED BY BRITISH TRAWLER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 27.

Dutch circles inform Reuter that it was submarine U3 that attacked the Dutch steamers, torpedoing and sinking three and placing bombs in others.

The Menado was rescued by a British trawler and towed to harbour. The whereabouts of others is unknown.

The crews were taken to the Scilies, thinking that the ships had been sunk.

Eleven other Dutch ships were ordered by the owners to sail simultaneously, but fortunately they had not cleared.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

UNALTERABLE DECISION TO MAINTAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 27.

Germany has informed the Brazilian Minister in Berlin that a decision to maintain submarine blockade is unalterable and suggested recourse to diplomacy if the Brazilian ships are sunk.

HUN EXCUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 27.

The Official Berlin message, recapitulating the excuses already mentioned, says that the owners of thirty-three Dutch ships, including twenty laden with corn the Dutch Government, asked Germany for permission to leave Falmouth and Dartmouth. Eighteen undertook to sail but apparently only eight took the risk.

GERMAN AIRSHIP OVER HOLLAND.

DUTCH MINISTER'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

The Dutch Minister in Berlin has protested against a German airship flying over Holland on the 17th instant.

GENERAL VON BUELOW DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, Feb. 23.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News Agency states that General von Buelow has been dismissed from his command in consequence of the reverses on the Riga front in January.

The "Nord-Sud Agency" states that these operations cost the Germans an army corps. Enemy reconnaissances on the Riga region have recommenced and artillery is lively.

OUR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

LOOKING AHEAD.

(By an "Eye-witness.")

An Army in Mesopotamia may be immobilised in the rainy season by the mud; in the spring by innundation; in the summer and early autumn by heat; with the exception, perhaps, of October and November there is no month in which one may move with any certainty of a clear week's uninterrupted operations. For the last ten days the mud has been holding up carts and pack animals; it has not been safe for a camel to start on a day's journey lest he split and die; yet transport taxed its limits before, has risen to the new demand. By lightening loads some sort of mobility has been evoked under conditions in which the elements conspire to clog all movement. One man in authority with the ear of "Q" sits by the telephone wires and so juggles with the Brigade S. & T. Companies, and the Divisional Supply and Baggae Columns that every unit contributes its quota of mobility and is fed in spite of the weather. Every regulation, save the unwritten one to use one's common sense, is swept aside for the exigencies of the hour. At the time when everything is sodden and mud-logged and we are shivering in our wet clothes you would think that "Q" Branch were solely exercised in circumventing his immediate difficulties. Getting food through to troops at the front is of course the main preoccupation. But it is only part of the work. Being thousands of miles from the source of supplies one has to look far ahead. While we are combating one difficulty we must be anticipating others of a very different kind. And we must look further ahead to the burning months of May, June, July, August, September.

But the climate of Mesopotamia is not worse than that of the Punjab. Troops would be as fit in the Tigris as on the Indus if they had the same protection from the heat and a fair proportion of the comforts available in India. Last summer, on account of our inadequate river transport these compensations were not to be had, but now with our increased deliveries at river head the position is changed. Thus while we are clogged by the January mud we are anticipating the dust and flies of June. Our campaign against the coming dogdays was well afoot when the sandfly was a burden in 1916.

BETTER CONDITIONS ASSURED.

All through late hot weather we were fighting conditions which filled India with convalescents. I have mentioned the gradual improvement of tentage, the substitution of the large European Pattern (18 feet by 16 feet) for smaller and single fly tents. With our limited transport it was very uphill work, and for the greater part of the summer few units were properly tented for the climatic conditions. Next hot weather Force "D" will be provided for on a more comprehensive scale. Preparations are in hand which, it is hoped, will materialise into the provision of iceplants at all the big stations on the line of communications, soda-water factories calculated to turn out so much per head per day, frozen meat to be conveyed upstream in insulated barges, vegetable gardens of over 3,000 acres, [illegible] arms for hay to save transport, *Bhoosa* (chopped straw) presses, a chicken farm at the Base dairy farms, provision for sterilised milk, a more systematised arrangement for the purchase of fresh meat and local produce, labour and transport having apparatus such as gravity rollers and atta mills and Field Force Canteens, barges and steamers. Tenting will be improved, and more matting, roofing and hut shelters provided.

All this should improve the health of the troops, though, of course, no transport in the world can bring in material to eliminate the toll of the sun or to make them as comfortable here as in Cantonments. The shade of trees and strong shelter of pucca walls and roofs which keep out the heat must always be wanting in a country which produces nothing solid whether in the shape of wood or stone. The few houses in Iraq are built of sun-dried birck and through all the cycle of her ancient civilisations the land can never have possessed a metalled road.

DIFFICULTIES OF RIVER TRANSPORT.

That we have occupied over 300 miles of this inhospitable country and still hold it is a matter for which those who are responsible have not received the credit which is their due. It is one thing to import an Army; it is another thing to move, feed and equip it. Before anything could be done it was necessary to create river transport. The vessel which can be adapted to all the vagaries of the Tigris is hard to find. Different types of craft are serviceable at different seasons and in different sections of the river. From the end of March to the beginning of July there is flood water and a steamer has to make head against a five knot current. Then in the autumn the channel is only five feet deep and nothing drawing over 4ft. 6in. is any good. The channel is constantly changing, and the sharp twists and turns complicate navigation and as a rule vessels have to tie up at night.

The early type of vessel, devised by Messrs. Lynch and Company, which carries a cargo of 400 tons. on a 4 feet draught, has hardly been improved upon. Modifications of this have however been introduced; and in addition to steamers a whole fleet of tugs each with its pair of barges were sent out and put together on the Shatt-al-Arab. Some were more successful than others, but by the system of employing different craft in different sections of the river use has been made of them all. Square head barges which stuck in the sharp bends of the narrows have been hauled upstream and ply in the broader reaches above Amarah. The increased carrying power of the river transport justifies the new organisation. At first the scope of the Tigris as a line of communication was limited to the number of vessels which could move at one time up and down stream through the narrows. This stretch of 40 miles between Ezra's Tomb and Amarah is only five feet deep in the low water season and upbound vessels have to be banked in. But the congestion here has been removed by the railway. It is idle to complain that in neither case has cosmos been evolved with the same spontaneous case as in the first chapter of Genesis.

IGNORANT CRITICISM.

We on the spot, who sometimes read in the home papers of the "Muddle in Mesopotamia" and the lamentable hardships we have to endure, remember that this blessed country is a very long way away from Europe, that it contains little or nothing of the elemental material out of which the necessities of life are contrived, that fuel has to be imported everywhere and even water in certain spots where our troops bivouac, and that the conquest of the country is not Great Britain's only preoccupation. If we curse a bit as we knock our shins against one obstacle after another, we are none the less confident that the God-in-the-machine is doing all he can.

INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY AT PORBANDAR.

MAJOR O'BRIEN STARTS NEW ENGINE

(Associated Press.)

PORBANDAR, Feb. 26.

Major O'Brien, Administrator, Porbandar State, performed on Monday evening in he presence of a large gathering of visitors, the ceremony of starting the Indian Cement Company's new engine at Porbandar.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, in welcoming Major O'Brien on behalf of the chairman and directors of the company, briefly narrated the difficulties encountered by the Company, which led to the installation of the new engine.

Major O'Brien, in replying, said it affords me the greatest pleasure to be present on this occasion, and I must thank you, the directors of the Indian Cement Company, for having so kindly invited me to start your new engines. I am sure you will not regret the radical changes you have made in the engine room, and you are to be congratulated on the bold step you have taken to insure the output of cement which your investment of capital should lead you to expect. Mr. Lalubhai, you have referred to the help which your Company have received from the Porbandar State, and I can assure you that I take the keenest interest in your undertaking, and that I will give the most earnest consideration to your requirements. I share your regret that Sir Dorabjee Tata is not with us to-day, but as most of the directors are present, I desire to take this opportunity of thanking you for the kind assistance which you so readily and cheerfully granted when the river steamer Kabul was stranded on this coast last May. I can assure you that I took full advantage of your kind offer, and I am convinced that without your assistance the Kabul could not have been saved. Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that the engine which I am about to start will fulfil and more than fulfil the high hopes that we place in them to-day, and I trust that from this day forward prosperity and success will follow Porbandar's greatest industrial concern, the Indian Cement Company.

After the ceremony had been performed the visitors went round to see the new engine and were delighted with its smooth working. The installation of the new power plant will put an end to the difficulties experienced by the Company up to now and their output is now expected to approximate the original estimate. The Company has also secured additional land, and they required additional capital for putting up an extra plant for doubling its output.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC SAMMELAN.

MUNICIPALITIES REQUESTED TO HELP INDIAN MEDICINE,

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 26.

At this morning's session of the All India Ayurvedic Sammelan, a resolution praying for the success of the British arms was passed.

Dr. Lakshmipati proposed the second resolution requesting municipalities and local boards to divide their yearly medical expenditure equally between the Western and Indian system of medicine.

Mr. Tilak was one of the speakers to this resolution.

The first resolution taken up in the afternoon related to the difficulties experienced by the Vaidays in the matter of the purchase of poisons. It was resolved to approach the Government with a request to amend the Abkari Act with a view to remove these difficulties.

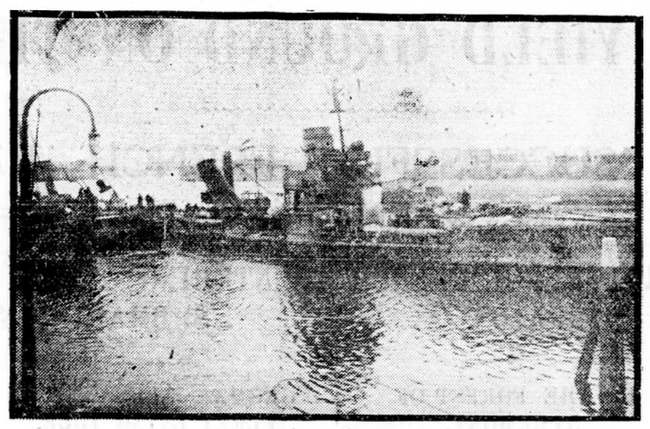
DEATH OF DR. JOHN FLEET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

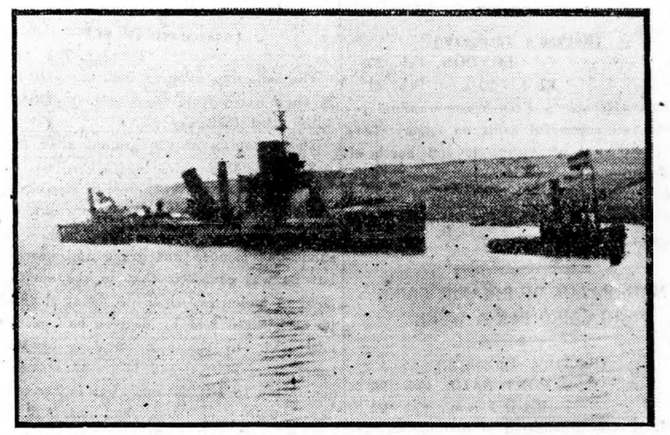
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 26.

The death of Dr. John Fleet is announced.

THE NORTH SEA SCRAP.



The damaged German destroyer V. 69 lying at anchor at Ymuiden, whither she had fled for refuge after the terrible handling she received in the fight in the North Sea at the hands of the British patrolling vessels.



Photos by Central News.

A Dutch boat towing in the V. 69 to Ymuiden after the North Sea Scrap.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Administration of Municipal Government as carried on by properly constituted Municipal Bodies is watched with great jealousy by the Department in charge of that portfolio, with the result that important Municipalities like that of Ahmedabad, Sind, Hyderabad and other places have been brought into disrepute. Persona l Government is substituted for local Self-Government with the result that people lose confidence in their power of governing even their municipal affairs and evidence is created of the inability of the people to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs.

Would it be improper in these circumstances to bring to the public notice how officers nominated by Government to conduct the same duties discharge their functions so that means may be available to decide whether the blame attached by Government to Municipal Bodies is peculiar to them or is shared by Government nominies alike.

In Salsette several Notified Area Committees have been formed under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act by Government for some of the rising suburbs like Santa Cruz, Andheri, Goregam, Malad, Borivali, Ghatkoper, etc. The Municipal Act does not permit the formation of one Committee for towns and villages which are separated by a distance of more than one mile of uninhabited land. All these places are so separated from each other and so one Committee for all these villages is not allowable by law.

Yet all these Committees have been so formed that one Assistant Collector, one Mamlatdar and one Magistrate are constant factors in all these different Notified Area Committees, the two other members of each Committee being nominated by Government from amongst the landholders of each of these villages.

The result is that the Assistant Collector who is the *ex-offico* President of all these various Committees, finds it extremely convenient to him to hold his office at his headquarters which are on the Palli Hill, Bandra, and there he holds the general meetings of all the Notified Committees in Salsette, much to the chagrin and inconvenience of the non-official nominees on the respective Committees.

The people and ratepayers in the various villages and suburbs mentioned above, must always go to Palli Hill when they have any business to transact concerning the matters relating to their lands and buildings in heir own villages. They must go there to pay the annual house tax and halalcore tax; they must go there if they want a form of application for permission to build or repair their building.

The grievance has just now been accentuated by the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee having issued notices to the residents of Santa Cruz, Malad Borivli and other villages, calling upon them to go to Palli Hill, Bandra, at 9.30 a.m., on the 7st March, 1917, to urge their objections if any against the letting value of their houses which the Notified Area Chairman proposes to increase. And the Chairman has conveyed a threat in the notice that unless the parties attend in person to urge their objections, any objections sent in writing will be rejected as illegal, in spite of the fact that under the District Municipal Act written objections are perfectly legal.

Pali Hill is no doubt a charming locality, especially to those fortunate beings who happen to have houses and bangalows there. But to residents of these villages like Malad and Borivli which are over eight miles distant from Bandra by rail, to attend at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), Palli Hill can have no charms. Add to that the discomfort and physical labour to trudge four miles on foot to and from the Bandra station and you get a complete picture of the solicitude of the Notified Area Committee for the welfare of the hundreds of ratepapers whose civic interests are placed in the hands of the Notified Committee by a Resolution of Government,

Conveyances are no doubt available from Bandra station to Palli Hill, but everyone may not afford to pay the couple of rupees which will be the minimum that the carriages will charge, and as the Committee propose to go into the cases of several ratepapers, not a few of those who will attend, will have to go without a dinner and to pay detention charges for the conveyance as well, with a chance of being called upon to attend from day to day if all the cases are not disposed of on the same day.

Is this a reasonable procedure apart from its legal aspect? Cannot the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee give up for a day or two days his comfortable chair on Palli Hill and hold his sittings in the villages concerned so as to save the extreme inconvenience and trouble, which are otherwise sure to result to the various residents.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

16th Feb. 1917.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE IGNORED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Notified Area Committees intend to revise their assessment this year and have invited hundreds of landlords to place their complaints before them if they have any, at Hill station Pali Hill, Bandra, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Now take a case of an Andheri landlord. He must get ready at 7 a.m. (S.T.), to be at Bandra Station and thence spend Rs. 1-4-0 for carriage hire (detention extra) to go to Pali Hill. He is not sure to get this conveyance. He must take his chance. Then before the Committee, there are likely to be more than a hundred persons because all are called at the same time, and one does not know at what time, his turn may come. The landlord is required to leave Andheri in the morning before sunrise and must be prepared to spend the day at Pali Hill.

Formerly, in Mr. Turner's time, the assessment questions used to be investigated at their respective towns, which gave the residents more facilities to attend such meetings and place their grievances before the Committee. But no such thing or public convenience appears to have weighed with the present N. A. Committees. They seem to be regardless of the extent of the inconvenience to the aggrieved landlords who may be panting to lay their complaints before the Committees. Landlords are inclined to believe that this way of inviting them to attend at an awkward time and place is deliberate, so that the increments may be confirmed *in absentia* and *ex-parte*.

Now what are these Committees doing for their areas.

The water has to be paid for separately, the Halakhore tax is levied separately, the Roads are never watered. The motorists from Bombay throw clouds of dust into the bungalows all along the Ghodbander Road and elsewhere, thereby spoiling the furniture, nay, thereby spoiling the lungs, because dust inhaled causes consumption. Then, what use is made of this increased assessment is a burning question.

Will no public spirited gentleman, come to the rescue and move the Government with a view to see that the development in Salsette is carried on in a more sympathetic and popular manner?—Yours, etc.

N. D. B.

Andheri, 25th February, 1917.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

VISIT TO NANDOD.

(Associated Press.)

NANDOD, Feb. 26.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived here from Baroda on Sunday and were accorded a warm welcome. His Excellency opened the new brigade and railway extensions, which brings the capital nearer the railway and avoids difficulties of crossing the river. A purdah party was given by her Highness in honour of Lady Willingdon and proved a successful function. The Governor inspected the site of the proposed dairy farm and new hospital now nearing completion. His Excellency also opened the new Gymkhana.

His Highness gave a banquet at the Palace last night in honour of their Excellencies. His Highness paid a high tribute to their Excellencies for their efforts to mitigate the sufferings of wounded soldiers.

After spending two delightful days both at Baroda and Nandod, the Governor and party left to-day for Rajpardy for shooting.

A BIG CATERING ORDER.

During the visits of Lord and Lady Willingdon to Baroda and Rajpipla the catering in both states has been in charge of the able and popular manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mr. C. Stengler. Some idea of the extensive arrangements involved may be gathered from the fact that four head-waiters, one head cook and two assistant cooks, 3 hamals, 15 waiters, and five wine waiters were despatched by the Gujarat Mail last Wednesday while a similar detachment left on Friday for Rajpipla, while the functions for which these two small armies had to cater included a banquet for 60 persons and breakfast, lunch and dinner on two days at Baroda, breakfast, lunch and tea at the shooting camp, and a banquet for 40 persons at Rajpipla. The catering was for three days at each place and was altogether most successful. His Highness the Gaekwar, who arrived at the Taj Mahal on Sunday morning personally expressed his gratification to Mr. Stengler at the satisfactory character of the arrangements.

THE "NEW INDIA" CASE.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Justice Ayling, and Justice Seshagiri Iyer, who had constituted the special bench to hear the case against "New India" under the Press Act, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, on behalf of Mrs. Besant, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against their Lordships' order in the case in respect of the forfeiture of security deposited by Mrs. Besant. Their Lordships directed a notice to the Government. In reply to their Lordships, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer submitted he had not yet filed an appeal against their Lordship's order in revision on the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order demanding frash security.

MEMORIAL TO LATE NAWAB VIQAR-ULMULK AT AMROHA.

SCHEME OF A HIGH SCHOOL.

(From a Corresponndent.)

AMROHA, Feb. 26.

The Mussalmans of Amroha assembled in a mass meeting held on the 25th February under the presidentship of Syed Nabi Hadi, Honorary Magistrate and Vice Chairman, Municipal Board, resolved that as a first step towards the realisation of the Nawab Viqarulmulk's keen desire of establishing a Moslem College at Amroha the present Viqarulmulk Middle School be raised to the stauts of a first class High School in his memory, that the All India Central Memorial Committee organised by Prince Major Hamidullakhan of Bhopal be requested to consider favourably the scheme of the proposed Viqarulmulk Memorial High School at Amroha and the local foundation committee already formed under the presidentship of Hazikulmulk Bahadur be asked to organise the collection of necessary funds in consultation with the central committee and that a memorial be submitted to the local Government through the All India Mahommedan Educational Conference, Aligarh, kindly to grant the old building of the Amroha Government High School to the foundation committee of the Viqarulmulk Memorial High School.

"NEW BRITAIN IN INDIA."

PROTEST AGAINST SERVICES COMMISSION'S REPORT.

MEETING AT LAHORE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held last evening at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, to consider the Public Services Commission report. The Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain, who presided, refuted some criticisms made against their demand, stating that so far from departing from British ideals, what they wanted was to create a new Britain in India with representative institutions from top to bottom, with universal education and economic progress and a just, good and efficient Government. He pointed out that Indian ideals were not narrow-minded or cramped in scope, but broad-bottomed and open-doored, seeking equal opportunities, fair play and no favour. They demanded no monopoly for themselves, and resented monopolies against themselves.

Dr. Gokhale Chand Narang said that where equal opportunities were given, as in Law and Medicine, Indians had been second to none. Malik Barkat Ali, of the "Observer," denounced the plea of racial superiority underlying the Majority Report as monstrous, taking away as it did the birthrights of unborn generations of Indians. Such a plea, he said, was in consonance with the attitude of fighting shy of competition on equal grounds. Several speakers spoke against the proposed lowering of the age limit for the Civil Service as virtually closing the London door, and stated that Hindus and Mahomedans were united in the demand for simultaneous examination.

Resolutions expressing gratification at the announcement declaring the eligibility of Indians for commissioned ranks in the new Indian units of the Defence of India Force, placing on record the emphatic disapproval of the Majority Report of the Commission and gratefully appreciating Justice Rahim's dissenting report, and regretting that Mr. Chaubal did in some matters associate himself with the majority, were passed *nem. con.*

The President, in conclusion, repeated a solemn exhortation to young men to join the new Defence Forces and thus prove their fitness for Home Rule by their capacity to defend their hearths and homes.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE BILL

TO BE PASSED TO-MORROW.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 28th, the Indian Defence Force Bill will be considered and passed. The Commander-in-Chief will introduce a bill for suspension of certain sentences passed by Court-Martial. That bill also will be considered and passed.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne will introduce a bill to amend the Indian Bills of Exchange Act.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer will present the Financial Statement on March 1st.

BENGAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

At a meeting of a Bengal Home Rule League held this evening, under the presidency of Mr. Hirendranath Datta, a resolution was passed thanking the Government for allowing Indians to enlist in their own units and urging equality of status and pay between Indians and Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, in moving the resolution said, no sadder mistake could be committed than missing the splendid opportunity offered by the Government. He was sure every effort would be made by their representatives in the Imperial Council to secure equality of status and pay between Indians and Anglo-Indians.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The United Provinces Congress Committee have passed resolutions expressing disappointment at the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and that a representation be drafted on the report. It was also resolved to hold a series of public meetings throughout the province at which lectures should be delivered. Resolutions in harmony with the Congress policy were passed on various subjects. They include Dominion rule, Executive Councils, Legislative councils, Governments military policy, Public Services, Arms Act, volunteering, repressive laws and also social and economic questions.

In connection with the scheme of lectures several members of the committees will visit various centres and the committee have decided to endeavour to prepare, print, publish and distribute tracts in English, Hindi and Urdu on political and allied subjects with the view to demonstrate the unsuitability of the present system of Government and the necessity of substantial progress towards self-government in the interest, alike of India and of England, and in order to finance this agitation during the present year special donations should be asked for.

Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

ELECTRIC
Ceiling, Bracket, Desk Fans for all Voltages, Portable Battery Fans with Dry Batteries and Accumulators, Motor Car Accessories, Lighting Plants, Wires and Cables, Accessories, Fittings, Telephones, Bells, Torches, Refils, Cycle, Motor Cycle and Buggy lights,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,
KARACHI & AMRITSAR.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC.' Karachi.

CONSUMPTION.
Curdled-Milk-treatment with *Lacto Nectar* is the most scientific and reliable Indian method of treating *CONSUMPTION*, anaemia, chlorosis and general debility. Particulars with testimonials sent post free on application to:—
LACTO-NECTAR DEPOT,
SION, BOMBAY.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!

Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.
Price, Rs. 2-14
MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
Famous Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may prevent distress. Those who use them recommend them, hence its enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/6 from MARTIN & Co., 26, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER.
Inform us your birth place exact birth-time, and date, and we shall tell you your future in exact.
Charge:—One question sent by V.P. 10 Annas.
We have many certificates secured from various people.
V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasba, Poona.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe
from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.
HUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVES
Jams, Fruits, Marmalade and dried apple rings now obtainable
FROM
THE SECRETARY
THE SALVATION ARMY,
19, NAPIER ROAD, POONA.
Price list on application.

GERMAN DESERTERS IN HOLLAND.

MELANCHOLY TALES.

INGRATITUDE AND THEFT

The longer the war goes on the more frequently, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Times," do cases of desertion from the German Army occur, and almost every day sees deserters dropping into the editorial offices of the great Dutch newspapers, especially of the "anti-German" ones, where they come to ask for assistance. Sometimes they come singly—humble, destitute, seldom decently, clad, and with a frightened and suspicious look. Often also they come in couples or in threes or even more, dejected groups, showing signs of the merciless conflict from which they have escaped. It would be safe to say, indeed, that among the many deserters now entertained by hospitable Holland—and there are hundreds, possibly thousands—there is hardly one who retains anything of the detestable arrogance which was so characteristic of these men in the days before the war, and which is undiminished in the countless Germans sojourning in this country for various purposes, such as business, legitimate or illegitimate.

Nothing could exceed the melancholy indifference of the German deserter. It is not with pride that he relates that he has been three times wounded, has been sent from West to East and from East to South, that he has been struck by a shrapnel splinter in a Galician fortress and been decorated with the Iron Cross. He relates his experiences as things exterior to himself, as an excuse for the fact that he has finally given up the struggle. The German deserter becomes bitter after he has relieved his overwrought feelings in broken sentences sometimes even embellished with typically German expressions which have stuck in his memory from triumphant Army Orders and trench literature. He asks if one has anything for him to do. He is without resources and his fellow-countrymen in foreign countries send him away with the scornful reproach that he is a traitor and that they loathe the sight of him. He sums up his melancholy list:—

I have done a year on the Yser, been sent thence to Galicia, and finally have fought in Rumania, and all that time I have been suffering from consumption. I have received the Iron Cross, first and second class, and my wife and three children can hardly make both ends meet, while for myself my fingrs have become absolutely stiff. What have my fellow-countrymen in Holland done? Made war profits. And they send me away when, after these two years of indescribable suffering, I invoke their help!

THE DESERTERS' UNION.

German deserters willingly allow themselves to be interviewed for a small payment, and so their complaint appears in the newspapers and there are those who have asked in the Press whether personal initiative could not take steps to see that these men were assisted through a public instituton. They have, however, not waited for the realization of such a plan, but have lately established a union at Alkmaar which they have christened "Deserters' Union—The Free Workers," in remembrance of a not altogether alluring past. The union hopes as far as possible to render assistance to the members. When the report of the establishment of the union penetrates to the frontiers many Landsturmers will most probably gladly cross the border, who have hitherto feared the suspicion which the German frontier guards entertain for each other. They will overcome this apprehension and slip off to attractive Holland, where the Deserters' Union will look after their interests.

CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

The frontier correspondents of the Dutch newspapers have piquant examples to relate of the experiences of German deserters. Thus one man left Isenbruck on New Year's Eve while six jealous colleagues fired six shots after him. Marvellous to say, not one of them hit him. When he found himself on Dutch territory and had felt himself all over to convince himself that he was all right, he turned round and called contemptuously to the frontier guard who had approached within a short distance, "You're pretty fellows, to fire six shots at a man without hurting him. No Prussian soldier does that. I am ashamed of you, therefore Good-bye!"

A deserter of 33 years of age coming from Elten arrived at Zevenaar on Dutch territory in uniform and armed with his sword. He had lived for 20 years at Arnhem, in the Dutch province of Gelderland, and had been four times rejected for the German Army, until at last, about six months ago, he was approved for service. He passed all this time at the garrison at Wesel, and a fortnight ago his wife went to visit him with the intention of returning homewards in the evening. The husband brought his wife on the return journey to the German frontier station of Elten, where he bought 4lb. of bacon to take to the front, whither he would have to go after passing the great re-examination which had occurred on the previous day. The wife was rather surprised on arriving at Zevenaar suddenly to find her husband standing beside her on the platform.

German deserters do not only come over the German frontier, but also over the Belgian, and they exercise all their intelligence in order to avoid the live wire or to dodge the electric current, for the wire is charged at very uncertain times which are quite unknown to the men.

THE BARBER AND HIS GUESTS.

There is little trace of remorse at desertion of their Highest War Lord to be observed among them. Indeed, a small band of Germans who entered a barber's shop at Maastricht about Christmas gave quite the contrary impression. They came four together to be shaved, and the tale they told about their poverty and distress was so heartrending that the good barber was touched and resolved to treat them right royally for once. He set a large kettle of coffee in front of them and gave them food to eat to their hearts' content. The quantity of bread, sausage, and ham which the four caused to disappear in the twinkling of an eye is said to have been incredible. Two of them even persuaded the benevolent barber to give them lodging for the night. On Christmas Day the guests wished their benefactor a happy Christmas and could not find words enough to express their thanks for the hospitality they had enjoyed.

About midday, when the family were preparing to assemble at the table, the four again exhibited a desire to participate in the midday meal. The barber, however, had been rather taken aback by their hearty appetite on the previous occasion. Moreover, he said that he and his wife had to pay a family visit at Valkenburg immediately after dinner. The Germans asked with great interest whether they were going there by train. The barber unsuspiciously replied in the affirmative. When the family returned home at 6 o'clock the whole house was upside down, although there was not a trace of housebreaking. Apparently the doors and cupboards had been opened with skeleton keys. Investigation showed that a savings bank book had been taken away as well as a quantity of silver money, cigars, soap, and all kinds of clothing. The barber accidentally saw two of the German deserters sitting in a cafe on the same day, pointed them out to the police, and on their being searched it was found that they had upon them some of the cigars, together with other of the stolen property. The police have detained five other men under suspicion—all of them German deserters. Of course such an exhibition of gratitude is not invariable, and perhaps the Deserters' Union will contribute to raise the moral of the German deserter.

FOR INDIGESTION DRINK HOT WATER.
A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.
"If dyspeptics, sufferers from flatulence, indigestion, acidity, gastric catarrh, etc., would only take a half teaspoonful of pure *bisurated* magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget that they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words the specialist stated that most forms of stomach trouble were due to acidity and fermentation of the food contents combined with insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and *bisurated* magnesia instantly neutralises the acid and stops food fermentation; the combination of the two, therefore, being marvellously efficient and infinitely preferable to the use of artificial digestives, stimulants and medicines. It should be mentioned though that the form of magnesia referred to is quite distinct from the sulphates, citrates, oxides, or the often met mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, and to prevent confusion you should ask the chemist very distinctly for *bisurated* magnesia.
6841

GERMAN FOOD DISTRESS.

NEW DISEASES CAUSED BY SUBSTITUTES.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Rotterdam writing on Feb. 2 says:—

According to first-hand information reaching me this morning the stoppage of the Dutch barge traffic on the Rhine owing to the ice is causing sharp distress in certain German districts which depended largely on the legitimate and illegitimate import of food by this means. By the last Dutch barge which came through before the ice closed the canals there arrived a party of Dutch workmen looking ill and washed out. They said that though the wages were very high they could not stand the hunger.

From another source I am informed that certain skin and blood diseases are developing in Germany owing to the excessive use of jams made with preservatives in order to save sugar. Germany's famous substitutes are recoiling upon their inventors. The same informant asserts that the mortality among children is very high, especially in Berlin. On the other hand, it is clear from the evidence received that the distribution of food in Germany is very uneven. I have information regarding small country places where food seems not to be very scanty, though monotonous in character.

Reports from Germany to-day indicate the severest distress in many parts of the country owing to inability to get coal or briquets. The general commanding the Munich district has issued orders that all secondary schools, the university, theatres and other places of public assembly or amusement shall be closed, in order to save fuel. Similar measures are being taken in other parts of the country. In Cologne the people have begun to crowd the cafes and reading-rooms in order to get warm.

The Dutch journal "Fatherland" this morning declares that Germany's submarine campaign is more the outcome of domestic conditions than anything else. It believes the Chancellor's hand has been forced by the vigorously prosecuted campaign of the Reventlow-Tirpitz group, which has received countless adherents from a population exasperated by food shortage. The "Fatherland" and other Dutch papers conclude that some part of the German threats is bluff because they are impossible of fulfilment.

Certain German circles in Holland have this morning apparently been carefully explaining that while it is possible the submarine campaign may not have quite the expected results against England it will finally break the resistance of Great Britain's Allies.

Heals CUTS BRUISES & POISONED WOUNDS
Zam-Buk
The Great HERBAL BALM
Cures ECZEMA PILES ULCERS BAD LEGS &c.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS.

THE LAW SOCIETY AND THEIR ADMISSION.

The question of the admission of women as solicitors was raised at a special general meeting of the members of the Law Society on January 26, but on the suggestion of the president, Mr. Thomas Eggar (Brighton), fuller discussion was deferred, says "The Times." The meeting was held at the hall of the society, Chancery-lane, W.C., under the chairmanship of Mr. Eggar.

The President, addressing the members for the first time since his election, bore testimony from personal knowledge and experience to the constant and careful endeavour which was being exercised by the Society to protect and safeguard the interests of the profession whether in London or in the provinces. Every Bill that was brought into Parliament was carefully scrutinized, and often amendments were introduced. Referring to the Registration of Firms Act he said that so far as it affected solicitors there was no reason for regarding it with misgiving.

Referring to the effect on the profession of the Military Service Acts, he stated that 2,689 solicitors and 1,335 articled clerks had joined the forces, the great majority of whom did so voluntarily. As a member of their committee which had advised the military tribunals and which had sat on more than 130 occasions, and had heard some 2,038 applications, or re-applications for exemption, he said that in scarcely a single case had there been an application in which there was not some real ground for it.

It had been stated that the Director-General of National Service proposed to divide the civil community into three divisions—essential, partly essential, and non-essential. He thought that they, as a profession, could show a remarkably good case as to the essential nature of the work performed by solicitors, especially in regard to the settlement of disputes. He did not think any general attempt would be made to take solicitors away from their offices to do other work of a civil character, but the council hoped before long to lay their views before the authorities, and in doing this they would not fail to refer to the enormous work they were performing for the State in the collection of revenue. They paid to the Government for their clients nearly 30 millions a year in death duties alone.

A statement had recently been made in the Press that Lord Chancellors had tried to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts, but had found their efforts frustrated by London solicitors, because the present system brought them large fees for work which ought to be done in the country, enabled local solicitors to charge their clients the costs of their visits to London, and generally added to their bills of costs, and permitted the lawyers to obtain a further "pull" by reason of the fact that there was an appeal first to the Divisional Court and then to the Court of Appeal. There was absolutely no foundation for these charges. The Lord Chancellor had recently appointed a Committee to consider County Court arrangements, and he, as president, was asked to nominate a member, and he had suggested the name of Mr. A. H. Colley, chairman of the Law Society's County Court Committee.

THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

Dealing with a motion on the agenda instructing the council to consider and report on the desirability of making provision for the admission of duly qualified women to the profession, he said it occurred to him that some of the members, might feel that the present was hardly the time for raising such a question. Many hundreds of their younger colleagues were away fighting, and, whatever their views might be on the question, he thought the least that was due to them was to take care, before coming to a conclusion on the question, that they would have no ground for saying when they came back that the society ought to have waited and given them an opportunity of expressing their views. Personally he thought they ought to wait. (Cheers.)

Mr. Edward A. Bell, who had given notice to move the motion, said he was impressed by the views expressed by the president and would withdraw it, hoping the cause he represented would receive considerable support from those members who were now serving their country at the front.

Colonel Charles Ford had a motion on the agenda offering the congratulations of the meeting to Mr. Lloyd George on his accession to the Premiership, but the President said that Mr. Ford was not present to move it. Mr. Ford had written to him saying he was not aware when he gave the notice that the council had already become the mouthpiece of the society and passed a resolution to the same effect, which had been acknowledged by the Prime Minister's secretary. He asked to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Hazeldine Jones suggested that the meeting should endorse the action of the council. This was done, a resolution being passed in terms identical with that sent to Mr. Lloyd George by the council.

Burgoyne's
SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.
IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.
It is acknowledged that upon the purity of the blood depends the general health of the whole system and the majority of the ills to which mankind is heir, can be traced to impoverished blood. These can be avoided by that greatest of all remedies for disorders of the blood.
Burgoyne's Iodised SARSAPARILLA
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
and should be taken in all cases of Eruptions of the Skin (which is a sign of poverty of the blood), Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scurvy, Scrofula, Boils, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Ulcers, Leg Sores and constitutional Syphilitic Disorders all of which will yield gradually to its beneficial action.
Sold by all Chemists throughout India.
Charles W. White, Bombay. Sole representative of
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Ltd., EAST HAM, LONDON.
"BURGOYNE for PURITY"

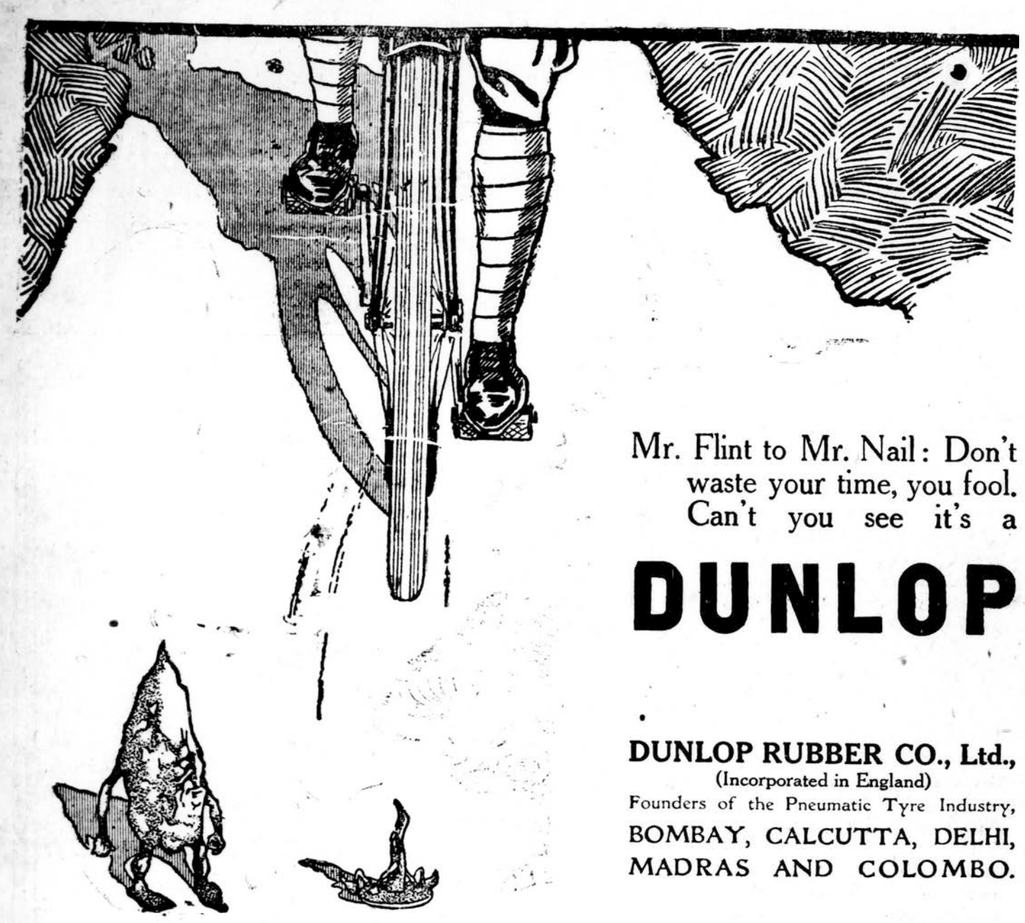
Health in the Lime Fruit.
The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.
An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are many imitations.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 89, Grey St., Calcutta.

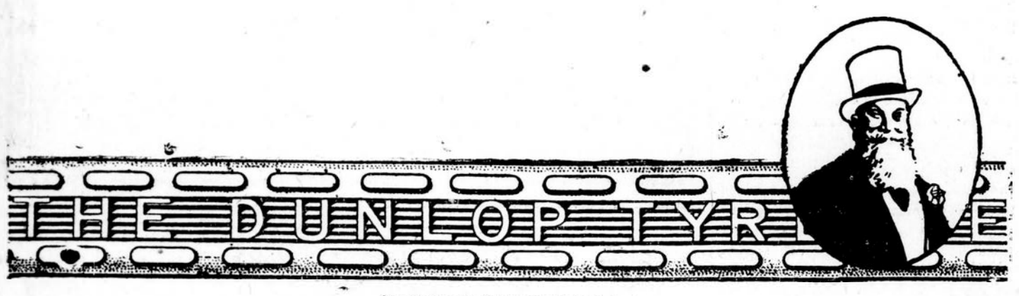
Digitized by Government of Maharashtra with financial assistance from
on 09 April, 2017



Mr. Flint to Mr. Nail: Don't waste your time, you fool. Can't you see it's a

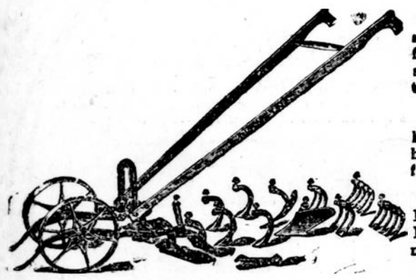
DUNLOP

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England)
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.



The Dunlop Roadster non-skid cycle tread.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO. LD.

STOVE DEPOT
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2226

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. and all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allies Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
B. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Poor blood

Young babes, growing children, young mothers, indoor workers and dwellers in unhealthy districts are particularly liable to this condition, which should **never** be neglected. SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood and nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. Then, colourless cheeks regain the glow of health, appetite returns, sleep becomes more natural and the body assumes the grace and glow of buoyant health.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: **Rs. 2** per phial; **Rs. 3** per tube.

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser's,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

The Madelaine

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose,
No rivets to crack lenses,

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), **BOMBAY.**
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE
THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30;
Ditto with Radium Dial;
Rs. 35;

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—
SHORTHAND
AND
TYPEWRITING
BEST BRITISH MAKE
RIBBONS, CARBONS AND
ALL TYPEWRITER AND
DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—
Empire Typewriter
821, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW
FOR
Leelaw Entry System,
AN EASY METHOD OF ENTERING LETTERS.
IT SAVES TIME—IT SAVES LABOUR—IT SAVES MONEY.
You can enter the dates of letters despatched or received
Ove. 1,20,000
in 13 sheets of papers only.

To a business man

Time is equally important as money. How much inconvenience is caused when he finds some correspondence missing and at a time when it is urgently needed. Leelaw Entry System Books do away with all these troubles. Look at the Entry Form and he knows at once what is the number of the File and where the letter is kept.

To an Executive Head

It places before him a clear information about the dates of circulars forwarded, the number of reminders issued and replies received at one glance. He can save the labour of his employee by using these forms for his Office and for himself. Just the thing so very useful.

To a Merchant

Who wants to know how many times a customer has placed an order in the course of a year, he cannot do better than use Leelaw Entry Forms, as they not only inform the number of orders placed but the progress of the business too.

To an Advertiser

It tells the amounts spent on advertising and the number of insertions appearing in a particular paper each month. Thus at the completion of the year he can at once find out the amount spent on advertisements.

As long as the war continues:

Everything realised less expenses for War Relief Purposes. Copies of Leelaw Entry System Books (with instructions to use them) obtainable from:—
MANAGER "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
at Rs. 3-12 per Copy Book, By V. P. Rs. 3-15.

Rs. 100 will buy you a genuine English made Cycle **BRITANNIC**

about which a rider says as under:—Please note that this party even to-day is using the machine though more than six years in constant use. It must be understood that it is an English made machine and not any cheap machine under fictitious name.

(Testimonial.)

Dear Sirs, Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Now read the following specification which will explain all.

(Specification and price.)

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Whilst ordering, please mention the correct size, also send money order or postal order of Rs. 20 with the order. Packing in a crate ready to ride will cost Rs. 5 extra.

Send for a copy of our money-saving list post free.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

Cadbury's Chocolates
JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.